Purposely Published for Propaganda.

Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A., May 5, '06.

NINTH YEAR

No. 1

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

ONE YEAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
TEN WEEKS, TEN CENTS.

LOCAL YEARLY RATE 75 CENTS,
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WHOLE NO. 405

The "Nation's Kitchen" Now the Devils Kitchen.

By Victor L. Berger.

IT is well known that the horrible description of Packingtown, in Upton Sinclair's book "The Jungle" was disputed by no less a personage than the President of the the United States.

And now comes Dr. William K. Jaques, formerly city bacteriologist of Chicago and at the head of the meat inspection there, a man whose experience has given him an intimate knowledge of the whole business of meat inspection in Chicago. He tells his experience in the May number of *The World's Work*.

Now Dr. Jaques is not a "muck raker."

The articles in question—there are two more in the same number by two other persons—do not belong to the "literature of exposure," as *The World's Work* points out. They are simply published because of the danger to the health of the people of the United States. They describe a system of which all the people are victims.

Dr. Jaques himself states right in the beginning of his article that he is treating this subject simply from the point of view of a physician and a private citizen, who, with millions of others, consumes the products of the packing houses. He considers this qustion—that is, the question of the packing houses, which he calls the "kitchen of the nation"—of far greater importance than the taking of rebates from the railroads, or the raising of prices. There can be no doubt that he is right about this.

* * *

Now, to begin with, he points out that government inspection is only made at the packers' request, because the German government would otherwise forbid the export of meat to Germany. And right here we want to mention, that the foreigner gets the very best meat, because his government protects or at least tries to protect him.

But as to the efficiency of government inspection, Dr. Jaques tells us that there is usually but *one* inspector on duty in the killing beds of each packing house. "The accuracy and thoroughness of the work," says Dr. Jaques, "can be judged when it is estimated that from 1600 to 2000 cattle are killed under the eye of a single inspector in one day. Walking back and forth through the killing beds, the inspector can give only the briefest glance at the animals that are being converted into food. In this glance, he is supposed to detect evidences of disease which pathologists may require hours to find."

That is the way foreigners are "protected."

* * *

But it is to be understood that anything which bears the government *tag of "inspection"* commands a *higher price* in the *market* than goods which have not been inspected at all.

Therefore some of the meats for home use are also "inspected."

But if one wants to know what sausage is, which is advertised as government inspected, we shall have to quote Dr. Jaques, the head meat inspector of the City of Chicago. He says:

"Immediately following the passing of the meat by the government inspectors, the beef trimmers *cut off* all unsightly portions, enlarged glands or abcesses. I asked the inspector what was done with these 'trimmings?'

"'Sausage,' was the laconic reply."

Now our readers at least know what they have to think of sausage that bears the "tag" of the United States inspectors. And how about the sausage which is not inspected? Is not this enough to make an avowed vegetarian out of the most inveterate meat eater?

In the stock yards of Chicago, in one single day, 150,000 animals is not an unusual day's work. It would take hours to find the evidence of disease in some of them. And yet the packers and the government inspectors claim that every animal is government inspected.

* * *

But the city of Chicago *also* has a meat inspector. It has this right by the charter of the city. And Dr. Jaques, when appointed, really meant to do his duty. But the inspection in Chicago is not an easy thing. For, besides Packingtown, the supervision of the slaughtering at all smaller slaughter houses, within the city limits of 196 square miles falls to the city inspectors. The possibility of six men inspecting the enormous quantity of slaughtering done there, is of course, ridiculous. And Dr. Jaques says so.

Dr. Jaques also shows that under the present circumstances the government inspection tag is simply there for the purpose of enabling the packers to sell for a higher price the meat with the government stamp. But it is impossible to say under present conditions, how much diseased meat passes through the packing houses.

For a while, however, this dodge with the "government inspection" worked so well, that the city inspection was even withdrawn, because the Chicago daily papers, some of them owned by the packers, claimed that *all* the meat killed in the stock yards was "government inspected." So there was no city inspection in Chicago for two years.

The election of Dunne in Chicago has resulted in the resumption of meat inspection in Chicago since August 7, 1905. With two regular inspectors and some temporary inspectors, in less than five months more than $300,000 worth of rotten meat, most of which had been passed by the government inspectors, was destroyed. This enormous amount was condemned in less than five months by an insignificant force of inspectors which "could have seized but a fraction of what should have been taken." Now Dr. Jaques asks, where did that rotten meat go, during the 22 months when this inspection was withdrawn? Of course, it went to the public.

* * *

Dr. Jaques reveals another difficulty, that of the standard of condemnation.

The present health commissioner of Chicago has recently decided that when the disease is localized, only the diseased part needs to be cut away. Dr. Jaques says, commenting on this decision, "I will venture the assertion, that, though the commissioner of health will allow the flesh from an animal that has localized lumpy jaw— a sort of cancer—to pass into the public food supply, he would not permit his family an ounce of it if he knew it. The men who kill and handle this meat will not eat it."

The doctor especially emphasizes the fact that there is *but one time* in the *preparation* of the meat when effective and adequate inspection can take place, and that is at the *time of killing*, when the animal is opened and all organs are intact. Certain glands and portions of the viscera are most important in the evidence of disease. Unless time is taken to search for this evidence, the stroke of the knife separates it from the animal.

* * *

To make the whole farce still clearer, it ought to be understood, that wherever government inspectors are employed, these inspectors *cannot remain a moment longer than the packer desires*. The latter under the law can expel every inspector on his premises without notice. Thus the question, whose servant the inspector is, answers itself.

Besides, the position of the packers must be judged by the commercial law of buying and selling. For example, he buys 20 steers for $1,000 and sends them to the killing room for the export trade. Four of them are condemned for tuberculosis and sent to the rendering tanks. Now what is the result next time? He will send his steers to a killing room where no inspector is present.

"This is what the average business man must do if he competes with others who do it," says Dr. Jaques. "No source of profit can be neglected. The successful meat merchant selects for the heads of his departments men who get results, and he pays them accordingly." The packers pride themselves "that nothing is lost of the hog, excepting the squeal."

And to make the action of the inspector still more uncertain—while government instructions are clear and definite concerning export meat, the inspector is expected to use his judgment about the meat intended for domestic use.

Now with the government rules permitting *the passing of inbercular meats*, and authorities differing widely as to what is fit to eat, the inspector can justify himself for various standards.

"So the inspector is between two interests," says Dr. Jaques. "On the one hand, is the ever present dominating interest of the packer. To take the man's sides of beef is like burning his fifty-dollar bills. On the other hand is the absent public, fickle and ignorant. Is it strange that meat which the inspector would not eat himself goes to the public by the ton."

* * *

The inspection now is two-fold.

First, an Ante-morten inspection. That is, the government provides the packer with an expensive force of veterinary surgeons, enabling him to cull out of the herd such stock as have open blemishes. The loss of this is then thrown on the cattle raiser, because the meat trust buys these cattle for half price or whatever it cares to give for them. But of course, this does not throw the carcasses out of the market. The sovereign people of the United States has to eat them.

Second, a post-mortem inspection, for which the government provides the packers with an expensive corps of inspectors, to examine hogs and cattle for the German market. That is, such carcasses as are so seriously infected, that they could be detected on the other side of the ocean are not exported, but not destroyed. We eat them in various shapes and forms,—the worst of them as lard, butterine, or sausage.

For even the carcasses which have the ugliest sort of ulcers, scabs, etc., are at least turned into lard, because the government inspectors claim that cooking destroys the abcesses and disease germs.

"But it can be imagined that the spectacle described did not tend to whet my appetite for the pie-crust shortened with 'United States Government inspected' lard," says Mr. McKee, who describes the process.

* * *

The only question is, what can be done? It is, of course, ridiculous to entrust the supervision of the nation's meat to the Chicago politicians.

Various remedies have been suggested, but none of them touches the root of the evil.

To leave it to the supervision of the national government as long as the industry is in *private hands* is equally untrustworthy, because the packers who are millionaires, will always find ways and means to influence the inspectors. The packer only follows the law of commerce—buying at the cheapest and selling at the highest price—as Dr. Jaques clearly sets forth.

Besides, there is no doubt that as a general thing, the methods which the Chicago packers have instituted are far better than those that have previously existed, and which still exist outside of the packing house. But—"the packer is the middleman who handles meat for profit. The search for possible disease in this meat is not his concern nor his duty. If the public has eaten diseased meat in the past, are eating it now, or continue to eat it in the future, it will be because they do not have adequate means to keep it out of the food supply."

* * *

Now there can be no doubt that as conditions are, a tremendous amount of sickness,— consumption cancer, trichinosis, often diagnosed as rheumatism, and other diseases, are directly traceable to the diseased meat supply.

The question is, do we wish to leave the product of this country in the control of a small number of irresponsible men, whose only interest is to exploit us even if they do commit wholesale murder by so doing?

Do we wish to leave to a small clique the monopoly of all things which make life desirable, while we ourselves get poison in bread and death in our meat?

Do we wish to transmit the germs of trichinæ, tuberculosis and cancer into our bodies in order to increase the profits of Mr. Armour, Mr. Cudahy, Mr. Swift, Mr. Morris, etc?

That is the question.

The principle of the trust—concentration instead of division, co-operation instead of competition—is a perfectly correct principle, and gives great advantages to those who avail themselves of it. But the result of a trust for private profit is —hell.

Therefore, we contend that the people collectively—as a nation—should take the place of the trust magnates and become the owners of the trustified industries.

In other words, in this case—let the *nation* take *charge* of the *"nation's kitchen."* The "nation's kitchen" to-day is in reality the *devil's* kitchen.

Let the national government take charge of the meat industry, *seize the packing houses*, and manage the same without any regard for profits, but with all regards for the *health* and the *welfare* of the *entire nation*.

And under the direct charge of the United States Government, well lighted, well paved, and well equipped abattoirs, with easily washable walls and floors, and the strictest sanitary and veterinary control, ought to be found in every city and village of the United States. It is as necessary everywhere as is a post office.

Not until that is done shall we know what kind of meat we eat.

Victor L. Berger.

Joseph Medill Paterson has written an open letter to Mayor Dunne of Chicago, which is self explanatory. He asks the mayor some rather embarassing questions, as follows:

Hon. E. F. Dunne, Mayor of Chicago:

Dear Sir—About a month and a half ago I resigned my position as Commissioner of Public Works, stating at the time that I was a Socialist. You accepted my resignation in a brief note, saying, "I will shortly reply to your long letter."

I venture now to write again to ask for your promised answer. Since I could not fairly expect you to enter into a general discussion of the Socialist philosophy, permit me to put this reminder in the form of a few concrete questions, many of which can be answered "Yes" or "No."

1. You believe Chicago should own its street railways. Do you believe the Nation should own its steam railroads?

2. You believe Chicago should operate a public water works system and public baths. Do you believe it should operate a public ice plant and public laundries. If not why not?

3. You believe Chicago should operate its telephone system. Do you believe the Nation should operate the telegraph system?

4. If you believe that the Nation should operate the railroads, and telegraph system, do you believe it should operate (a) the oil industry, (b) the bituminous coal mines where a certain amount of competition still obtains, (c) the anthracite coal mines where there is no competition, (d) the copper mines, (e) the steel mills, (f) tobacco factories (g) breweries, (h) cotton mills? In case you do not believe the Government should operate any one of these enterprises, which one is it, and what reason have you which would not hold equally with government operation of railroads and telegraphs?

5. You believe that Chicago should render garbage. Do you believe that either Chicago or the Nation should render beef? If not, why not?

6. You hold that the streets of Chicago should belong to the people; that the valuable rights in the streets which were for a long time alienated can now, owing to a Supreme Court decision, be recovered for the community. Clark street in the loop district is (as I recall) 66 feet wide, being the distance between east and west building lines of that street. We are agreed that this 66 feet should "belong to the people." Will you agree with us that the 400 odd feet between the east building line of Dearborn street should also "belong to the people?"

7. If an opportunity to regain for the people this 400 odd feet were presented, would you accept it, or if the opportunity were not "presented" would you be in favor of creating such an opportunity?

8. Capital is well organized. Should labor be well organized?

9. Organized capital is in politics to further its own interests. (Note U. S. Senate and various Legislatures.) Should organized labor go into politics to further its own interests? If not, why not?

I ask these questions to find how far you, a prominent radical Democrat, are at bottom in sympathy with Socialist ideals, not with any idea of entering into a discussion as to the wisdom of Socialist tactics. You may say, these steps should be taken gradually, but do you think they should be taken at all? That is the point.

If you will go so far as to admit the justice of a Social-Democracy the wisdom of the tactics of the Socialist ownership movement are apparent. Capitalism is deathly afraid of Socialism because Socialism means death to it. Therefore, in proportion as the Socialist vote grows, capital throws out sop after sop. Old age pension, government insurance, municipal ownership, government ownership, factory legislation, anti-child labor laws, and so forth. This is exactly what has happened in Germany and other European countries.

And Socialism gladly takes these meals on its way, is by them refreshed and continues to double its vote once every four years.

Hoping for an early reply, believe me, my dear Mr. Mayor, yours very sincerely.

Joseph M. Patterson.

Some of the general questions Comrade Patterson asks Mayor Dunne, the people of this country ought to be asking themselves. The time to consider such questions is while there is still time to do so.

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The clause in the bill presented in the British Parliament by the Labor party to protect trade unions to which the capitalists of the country objected reads: "No action shall be brought against a trade union or other association for the recovery of damages sustained by any person or persons by reason of the action of any member or members of such trade union or other association." But the opposition of the plutes will not count for much. The Labor party bill was substituted for the government bill and passed. The ultra-capitalist papers are howling "Calamity!"

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Many a Social-Democrat has been made by sending him the *HERALD* ten weeks. Only a dime.

Some Editorial Comment.

It is said that the new movement to organize the farmers is meeting with such encouragement that there are already 500,000 members in the southwest.

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According to statistics recently made public, the living expenses of the average family during the period between 1890 and 1904 have increased from 25 to 50 per cent. How about your wages, man?

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A picture of a log hut with a snake railfence round it appears on an advertising dodger of a Wisconsin land company under the heading: "Poor Man's Paradise." Yea, Verily! That's about the size of it.

—

David M. Parry, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, employs on an average three boys to every man in his model factory in Indianapolis. The men receive "salaries" as high as $6.50 per week. Parry runs an "open shop," of course!

—

Corporation Counsel Lewis, of Chicago, has decided that union wages and hours shall prevail for the employes of the city. If they work on holidays or Sundays he holds that they should receive double pay. The Socialist vote is beginning to be felt!

—

The former president of the Washington Life Insurance company has been indicated by a grand jury for making a false report to the New York State suyerintendent of insurance, regarding the condition of the company. Where will things end, if a man is to be brought up against the law for telling a business lie!

—

A Virginia court has decided that "no employer or contractor has a legal right to advertise for workingmen during a strike and attract them to a city by misrepresentation of facts." A bill to enforce such a condition in Ohio was defeated in the recent legislature by the Republican and Democratic guardians of Labor's interests!

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"There are more children under 15 working in the mills in free America than in Germany and England and Italy put together," said A. J. McKelway of the National Child Labor Committee, in an address in Philadelphia recently. "There are more children under 16 in Pennsylvania working in the mills than there are in all the southern states put together."

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Since the Printers have called the attention of the public to the fact that the Butterick Publishing company of New York, publishers of patterns and the *Delineator* magazine, has been fighting the effort of the union to establish the eight-hour work day, the financial reports in the daily papers show that its stock is declining on the stock market. One sale of 1,600 shares showed a decline from 53 to 40.

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Socialist meetings on board big ocean steamers are reported. When the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse sent word to the Red Line steamer Kroneland which it was passing, that Gorky was on board, the enthusiasm on the part of the Russian refugees on board the latter was so great that they at once arranged a meeting, with a red flag, made from the shirt of one of the refugees, waving above the speakers' heads. Similar meetings are reported to have been held freqtiently of late on other lines of boats.

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The capitalist system is a training school for vice, crime, lying, cheating, and sharp practice. It is a school of un-brotherhood. And yet some foxy capitalist editors think to fool the people who chatter about Socialism wanting to change human nature.

It isn't human nature we want to change, but conditions, so that human nature can right itself and get back to honesty and decency and brotherhood.

—

And lo! Up bobs Andrew Hamilton, of "Yellow Dog fund" notority, in the investigation of the Northwestern Mutual Life. It appears that Hamilton found time to also do work for other than the New York "big four" companies, and that other companies by paying his price could have the benefit of his crooked control of the New York legislators. He charged the Northwestern $6,000 for geting a refund of $25,000 in franchise taxes said to have been illegally collected by the state of New York. Scratch capitalism at any point and you will find the same forces at work.

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Education and publicity are rushing the people of earth toward collectivism as a matter of sheer self-preservation. Normally, the most concentrated industries would be first socialized, the trusts and railroads and the coal mines being the readiest for such a taking-over as a smaller number of proprietors would have to be expropriated.

But there is an exception to this rule: The matter of the food supply.

Commercialism is so conscienceless, so utterly criminal and murderous, that it is altogether likely that the people, through their governments, will have to take possession of the food business as the only means of escape from diabolical adulteration and uncleanliness.

Some portions of the food industry are already trustified, it is true—the beef industry, for instance—but the list of other foods, beginning with milk and running down the gamut, that are furnished in impure quality, and which are not concentrated industries, is a long and almost interminable one.

And it is just this thing that is making the idea of Socialism more and more palatable even to the capitalist class. That class is engaged in the remarkable work of poisoning itself and sees no possible way of escaping the penalty its own greed and profit-frenzy save through collectivism.

There lies before us a government consular report in which one of the representatives of this government sends in an account of the olive oil industry. Olive oil is one of the chiefest dietary luxuries of all the many which the rich possess themselves of, and yet this report shows that it is improbable that a single bottle of pure olive oil finds its way into the American market. The adulterants are supplied by our Yankee capitalists. They consist of cotton seed and peanut oil especially.

One hundred and thirty-three gallons of cotton seed oil alone were manufactured in this country last year. A good deal of this as well as peanut oil goes abroad, is mixed with olive oil and comes back again to be sold to our people at olive oil prices. Thirty to forty per cent. is said to be the amount of the adulterant that the regular olive oil will stand. Of course, cotton seed oil is not poisonous, but it is said to be far less healthful than olive oil.

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Roosevelt's muck rake speech seems to have been a bad break all around. There's shuffling and cowardice in every line. In one line he inveighs against the exposer of our commercial and governmental rottenness and in the next pats him on the back. We agree with him when he says "There should be relentless exposure of and attack upon every evil practice, whether in political, in business, or in social life." Only we wish he would really take it to heart and do certain things that he ought to do.

How, for instance, can he as a rather self-boastful reformer find time to take back-hand "swipes" at muck rakers and find no time at all for going after the long entrenched frauds that have made our postal system a seeming failure—we refer to the way in which the mail service is plundered by the railroad barons. It has been shown over and over again that there is the grossest fraud in the periodical weighing of mail upon which to fix the regular price paid the roads for carrying it, with certain interested and rascally members of congress working the franking privilege overtime at such periods so as to flood the mails with government reports and the like in order that the railroads may show up a heavy weighing and claim it as the rule. Surely Mr. Roosevelt cannot be ignorant of the fact that this government, over which he is supposed to keep a watchful eye, pays each year for the rental of each postal mail car which it uses MORE THAN SUCH A CAR COSTS TO BUILD IN THE FIRST PLACE. This fact has been printed in the magazines enough times. And he has the department at his elbow and can readily verify the charge.

Doubtless many well meaning men voted for Roosevelt with the feeling that he was a reformer by nature and so courageous a man that the capitalistic influences at Washington would not prevail against him. Such must have felt sorely disappointed in him. Yet they doubtless excuse him to themselves by feeling that he has done the best he could under the circumstances. But such excuses will go much longer. The people's temper is changing. They realize that a genuine man could do a great many things as president—by himself using the muck-rake, for instance! And they are awaiting his appearance, and losing faith in either of the capitalist parties to furnish him.

A Tell-Tale "Confidential" Letter!

VERBATIM COPY OF A LETTER RECENTLY SENT OUT FROM MILWAUKEE, WHICH WAS MARKED "STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL, VITALLY IMPORTANT!"

Dear Sir—Hon. John Sharp Williams, the minority leader in the House at Washington, and the Democratic members of the House Judiciary Committee, (in whose hands the industrial destiny of the New South might almost be said to rest,) don't quite understand that the plain every-day manufacturer, employer and citizen, (not the axe-grinder, not the person of questionable motives of any kind,) do not want and *do not propose to have* any Anti-Injunction legislation whatever reported out of the House Judiciary Committee at this session of Congress.

Mr. Williams is a liberal-minded, independent-thinking, patriotic man. Hon. David H. Smith of Kentucky, Hon. Robert L. Henry of Texas and Hon. Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, are all susceptible to influence *of the patriotic kind*, coming from patriotic and determined men. This leader and these four men of the House Judiciary Committee—address of all, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.—still need to hear something of the depth and breadth of feeling throughout the country against not only a gross class proposition which would deal out one kind of law for one and another for another, but also against legislation which would literally encourage the agitator to *organize the South, restrict and coerce her developing industries and literally promote lawlessness.*

We ask you to write any and all of these gentlemen and to get your friends to do the same. We can accomplish the greatest good yet thought of in defeating class labor legislation, if you will do all this thoroughly and persistently, beginning immediately and continuing it during the next two or three weeks. *Party lines can be obliterated and everything of partisan advantage be taken away from* the so-called labor issues. It would indeed be a great triumph, for which the whole country would be grateful.

Faithfully yours,

The Filer & Stowell Co.

T. I. Neacy, Pres.

LaFollette Man Turns Socialist!

A LIFE LONG REPUBLICAN SAYS THE LA FOLLETTE MOVEMENT IS NO LONGER ONE OF PRINCIPLE, BUT HAS DEGENERATED INTO A CAMPAIGN FOR SPOILS, NOW LA FOLLETTE IS OUT OF THE STATE.—THE BEGINNING OF AN EXODUS OF MEN OF PRINCIPLE FROM THE OLD MOORINGS.

I was born a Republican, lived and came to maturity in a Republican atmosphere, and cast my first vote for a Republican president.

The old party that made Lincoln President, and gave the slaves their freedom, must be right in policy, and honest and just in its administration of the laws, I thought.

This feeling of security in the unquestioned integrity of the party leaders, lulled me into a state of somnambulence from which I was not aroused until the fight was started within the party of Wisconsin with La Follette leaders of the insurgents.

We are all acquainted with the details of this fight, and it has been a very instructive time for the uninitiated. We realize for the first time the rottenness that existed under the old regime; the influence of the corporations and the party bosses in dictating or blocking legislation and above all, the crookedness of the office holder.

I united with the La Follette forces, for to him and his campaign of education I felt that I owed my deliverance from my former condition of indifference to political affairs.

I had heard of Socialism and its principles, but at this time it seemed as far away and ethereal as the colors of the rainbow, very beautiful; perfect in shading and tint, but not within the grasp of man.

I combatted the principles of Social-Democracy for eight years, and voted for La Follette, his reform movement, with the disgraceful and disgusting political jobbery and corruption that were unearthed and that sprang into existence as a result of this fight brought me nearer to Socialism.

I began to realize that the same old methods of the political bosses and their tools were employed by this new faction (with the possible exception of the employment of money, which I do not think was done) to secure for itself the offices and places of public trust, so lately vacated by the agents of the corporations.

And thus we have another political machine built up in the state, which in time, when the animosities engendered by the late fight have slightly cooled, will be again assimilated and owned by the corporations.

I do not question the integrity of these men at the present time, but I see the beginning of the dissolution of the La Follette forces.

What are the signs:—1st, La Follette practically out of the fight in Wisconsin. 2nd and last, four of his chief lieutenants actively engaged in pushing for separate canvasses for the nomination for governor at the September Primary.

The question suggests itself:—Are those four men fighting for principle, or are they fighting for their own personal advancement? Are they prompted by an unselfish motive—their desire to serve the people of their state or are they prompted by a desire to advance themselves and their own interests?

They have severally fulfilled their platform pledges and have influenced others to do likewise. Is this act indicative of special merit, that they should expect political advancement as pay for doing what they were elected to do? The appreciation of a defrauded, disfranchised people, for the honest administration of a public official should be however enough.

I have given conditions as I see them, and in these conditions are embodied my reasons for joining the Socialist movement.

When I vote the Social-Democratic ticket, I am not controlled by sentiment of by selfish motives; I do not vote for the man, I vote for the principle he stands for.

We know what the principles of Social-Democracy are, and always will be, there will be no new issue brought to the front at each campaign, to catch votes. The principles never change. They are RIGHT and Webster said "I would rather be right, than president." He should have been a Socialist.

F. W. Hammond, M. D.
Wyocena, Wis.

Only the People Suffer.

New York Central interests recently bought the trolley lines of Rochester, with which last link in the chain they will soon be operating a complete, connected system of electric railways from the Hudson River to Niagara Falls. *It is needless to add that the system will be operated so as to interfere as little as possible with tariffs and profits of the steam road.* Elsewhere steam roads have been active in absorbing electric lines. It is quite probable that in a few years nearly all the trolley systems that are so situated as to offer any considerable competition to the older and richer carriers will be owned by steam roads and operated essentially in their interests. For a long time the steam roads generally obstructed as much as possible the construction and development of electric lines that might possibly compete with them. Now, when the new method of transportation has proved itself, and is evidently here to stay, the older one absorbs it and reduces its competitive powers to a minimum.

Gentlemen who are certainly in a position to know are fond of telling us that a most important justification of our great industrial concerns lies in the fact that they are the pioneers of improvement. It is a pleasing theory, but the record doesn't support it. In the nature of things a vast aggregation of capital that is invested in old methods and processes takes an extremely conservative attitude toward revolutionizing inventions or discoveries—unless such inventions or discoveries happen on the outside, when the attitude becomes radically and rabidly antagonistic. The capital investment in locomotives furnishes a motive against the introduction of electric traction on steam roads. Oil is cheap. Probably it would have been cheaper with a thousand refineries instead of one.

The first economic function of the great combinations is to give stability. Inventions and discoveries do not make for stability. Generally their effect is to destroy or depreciate the value of old methods. Persons owning the old methods do not like that.—*Ex.*

The Rev. Father A. L. Byron-Curtiss, of Ronie, N. Y. has challenged Father Sherman to a debate on Socialism. By the way, readers of the *HERALD* who have wanted Father Curtiss' article on Socialism appearing in these columns some weeks ago, are informed that it has been reprinted in the current issue of the *Vanguard*.

The Tenets of Social-Democracy

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904. *

I.

We the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university, and public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above its subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Social-Democracy comes to so organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the vast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II.

As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-Democracy as embodied in the united thought and action of the Social-Democrats of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, both in organization and results. The chief significance of national bounderies and of the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of contending capitalists for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Social-Democratic movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

The Social-Democratic movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever, and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores or even thousands, enter into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas and continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded on fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.

The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the word's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the constitutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of this strain and crises of civilization, the Social-Democratic movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Social-Democratic movement. The Social-Democratic party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Social-Democracy means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.

To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-Democratic party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and jack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of income, inheritance, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and bettering the conditions of the worker's children and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the millitary against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituants; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the workers.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Social-Democratic party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves and those which we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man.

* The National Headquarters of the Socialists are at 269 Dearborn St., Boylestan Building, Chicago. The National Sec'y is J. MAHLON BARNES, who may be addressed care of the National Headquarters.

All Are Victims Under Capitalism!

THE TAKERS AS WELL AS THE MAKERS ARE INJURED BY THE SYSTEM. IT SPARES NEITHER RICH NOR POOR!

Nothing can be clearer than the war between the masses and the classes, that is the war between the masses and all the classes which rule and rob the masses. In this way the antagonistic economic forces are lined up against each other—the toilers and the despoilers of the toilers. The one makes all and the other takes all, and between the makers and the takers the war goes on. The one class are the victims and the other the beneficaries of the private ownership, private management and private appropriation of the industrial activities of the many—that is capitalism.

* * *

And yet in a just and true sense capitalism has no beneficaries—all are its victims. The poor are its victims. Hunger and cold and rags—narrow quarters—unsanitary and unsightly, while they toil, and narrower still and more unsanitary and more unsightly when their toil is done. This is the lot of the many who are the toilers. For them philosophy and literature and art have no message. In them the sweetest strains of holiest music may as well never have broken silence. For them the poets cannot sing To them the wide world's natural beauty can never show its face. For them the full growth and perfect strength of the mind and body is alike impossible. To them the godness which is the perfect health of mind and heart and the gladness which is the voice of goodness can never come. This is the tragedy of penury and toil.

* * *

But the rich—they are not robbed of bread, or shelter, or travel, or music, or study, or anything which money can buy or a warehouse hold. Nothing can be more contemptible than the usual story of the worry and care which the speculator endures because he is a speculator as a justification of the system out of which are born both the worry of those who rob and the poverty of those who are the victims of their robbery. Still the best in life dollars cannot buy and warehouses cannot hold.

But these best things in life rest on conditions which make their coming hard, if not impossible, both to the man whose dollars are too few and to the man whose unearned income is so great that it is unappreciated by him, as it is unrelated to any sufficient service at his hands, and so becomes to him a subject of careless regard, of "conspicuous waste," and whoever is wasting his substance is wasting himself.

* * *

When Stead was in Chicago in 1894 he said that in religion the people here were trinitarians—only their trinity consisted of Philip Armour, Geo. M. Pullman and Marshall Field. For many years these men were the masters of the industrial and commercial life of this great city and of the millions of people whose business interests bound them to Chicago. The great industries, the great markets, the railways and the banks were dominated by them. Great fortunes were made by great numbers of people as the servants of these men in enforcing unwilling and thankless service at the hands of the many for the advantage of these few. It had grown to be the habit to blame whatever was bad and credit whatever was good in the life of this great city to these men. Now all these men are gone to their fathers, but the same struggle upward and the same pressure downward grows more intense without them in the same increasing ratio as when they were here.

* * *

Cannot all men see that these men did not create this struggle, this war, this grinding of the upper and the nether millstones? Had none of them ever been born modern industry and commerce would have come without them—just as they go on without halting now that they are gone. It was the system which made them great masters, just as it has made the millions helpless who toiled to make them millionaires. And this system has done more to them than to make them masters.

* * *

Nothing is more pathetic than the swift coming ruin which overtakes the families of the millionaire. All that money can buy they and their children have had. But money can ruin what it cannot buy. Both of Pullman's sons have died, debauched and a serious discredit to those who gave them birth. Marshall Field's son was shot under circumstances which have not been given to the public, and his only daughter's children could not be mentioned by name and place in the last will and testament of this merchant prince. Only Armour is represented by a fragment of his own family in the business in which he played so large a part. And then there is Yerkes, the McCurdys and the McCalls, the mental degeneracy of the Astors, the moral incompetency of the offspring of the Vanderbilts. What sturdy, clean-blooded, self-respecting, workingman would surrender his intelligence, his character or his family for the income of any of these who, under capitalism, rob the worker of what he has produced and could use for every worthy purpose for himself and family and for lack of which ruin is overtaking both the worker's family and himself. But these products of the workers, which the shirkers take and cannot use turn to agencies of ruin in their hands and blight and blast the priceless things which money cannot buy. They, too, are victims. Socialism only can give their boys a chance. *Walter Thomas Mills.*

FROM THE PRESS.

The Menace of Plutocracy.

Milwaukee *News*: Three decades ago, Henry Watterson says that he was fighting the Money Devil. He was fighting it when Roosevelt was in knickerbockers. He is fighting it yet "As slavery was the menace of the union in 1858," he says, "is money its menace now. As slavery built up an oligarchy in the south, is money building up a plutocracy in the East. Just as it was true that the government does not destroy the plutocracy the plutocracy will destroy the government."

It will be seen that Mr. Watterson is under no illusions. Plutocracy must be destroyed if the republic is to survive. Mr. Watterson has stated the case plainly. A democracy and a plutocracy can not exist side by side. Either one or the other must perish? It is not a question alone of destroying plutocracy It is a larger question. The Democracy must survive. The encroachments that plutocracy is making upon democracy are plain. On every hand there are symptoms showing that democracy is being sapped of its vitality by the fungus growth. In municipality, in state, and in nation plutocracy is asserting itself and growing bolder with its increasing strength. Plutocracy is no more to be regulated than the slave power was to be regulated. Every effort to regulate, confine and draw the fangs of the slave oligarchy without destroying it met with meserable failure. Every effort to control, regulate and keep plutocracy within bounds has proved futile. If it has not been a prearranged farce it has ended in unexpected fiasco.

The destruction of the slave oligarchy was a simple task compared to the overthrow of plutocracy. Slavery was confined to a section. The emancipation of the slaves meant no disturbance to the institutions of the North. The enemy was in the South. And when the time came to settle the issue, the slave oligarchy was struck down by an appeal to arms. Blinded by its power, it invited its own destruction. Plutocracy may be largely centered in the East, but it is not sectional. Its ramifications extend to every state. How, then, is plutocracy to be destroyed? It derives its power from its possession of the sources of wealth production. If it is to be destroyed its hold upon the nation's wealth must be loosened. Plutocracy stripped of its control of the sources of wealth must cease to exist as the slave oligarchy fell when its privilege to own negroes was destroyed.

President Roosevelt proposes to curb plutocracy through the instrumentality of an inheritance tax, destroying great fortunes by forcing their distribution on penalty of a confiscatory tax. Through an inheritance tax the great fortunes of the country could be broken up. But plutocracy is not bound up in the fortunes of any one individual. The corporation never dies. The inheritance taxe strikes at the effect rather than at the cause. It would grow two plutocrats where one plutocrat grew before. It would leave the privileges through which plutocracy absorbs wealth unmolested. In itself, it would be inadequate. It would harrass and hamper, but it would not destroy.

We have Mr. Roosevelt's remedy. What has Mr. Watterson to propose? He would revise the tariff, but as desirable as tariff may be it would not work the destruction of plutocracy. It has hastened its development, but plutocracy no longer is dependent upon tariff tribute for existence. Having fought the Money Devil for thirty years, Mr. Watterson should be able to discern the joints in the enemy's armor and to point out how it may be overthrown and destroyed.

The Home Gets Farther Away!

Superior (Wis.) *Telegram*—Last year a million immigrants came to the shores of this country. This year the number will be at least twenty per cent. greater. The net increase of the inhabitants already here is nearly a million in twelve months. No matter how the demand for homes may increase, there will be no more land between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans than there was when Moses came down out of Mount Sinai.

Within fifteen years lumber has gone up in price to almost double. The former great timber belt of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota has become a region of stumps and brushland.

To the man who works, the ownership of a home is gradually approaching a practical impossibility. If he has saved some money and is only getting a bank depositor's interest on it, the entire sum, interest and all, means less toward getting a home at the end of the year than did the sum without the interest at the year's beginning. In its relation to the cost of a home his money is steadily shrinking—and bye and bye, when age stoops the shoulders and drags the steps, he finds that his employers are disposed to turn him out with the other out-of-date machinery and get that which is newer and better for their purposes.

Too Much Radicalism!

Pittsburg *Press*: The truth is that we have had too much "radicalism," and that the great stock gamblers and monopolists who now head American finance are the radicals. There are many kinds of Socialism. Theirs is the worst kind. It is Socialism perverted and distorted. It is "up to" the president to restore true sanity and true conservatism.

The Public: Mr. Roosevelt's heralded speech on the "Man with the Muck Rake" depends for its interest upon the fact that he is president of the United States and derives its significance of crime in high places. In itself it is but a string of platitudes to which every one assents. . .The speech was made at a time and with an emphasis which warrant the assumption of the beneficaries of great graft that it was in their behalf.

The Equal Chance.

Marshall Field died in Chicago the other day. His only son preceded him just a few months ago to the unknown land, leaving $100,000,000 of wealth to be inherited by the grand-son of Marshall Field, practically a babe in arms. When that babe becomes twenty-one years of age, when this large fortune will increase to amounts inconceivable to the human mind, what will your children do or what can your children do, or what opportunity will they have in this world except to become the servants of such as the heirs to the $100,000,000 left by Marshall Field and his son? Our minds as free American citizens revolt at the idea of any such fate befalling us or our children.—*Farm, Stock and Home.*

From the Book Table.

PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM. By Charles H. Vail. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Company, 56 Fifth ave. Cloth $1.00, paper 35 cents.

This is a serviceable summary of the postulates of modern Socialism. Opening with a brief sketch of industrial evolution in Europe and America, it proceeds to an analysis of value and surplus value, and then enters into a very full discusion of the advantages of Socialism. It is shown how a co-operative organization of industry would hasten production and improve distribution. Would abolish waste, give woman her proper place in society, while at the same time really simplifying government. Other subjects discussed are "Wage Slavery versus Chattel Slavery. "Rent and Interest," "The Problem of Labor-Saving Machinery," "Industrial Depressions and Commercial Crises," and the law of wages and of progress. An interesting portion of the book is the chapter on some "Popular Economic Errors," where many of the objections to Socialism are met and answered. As a first book for those who are willing to do a little solid reading this work must always take a prominent place in American Socialist literature.

FREEMAN OR SLAVE, A book of Suppressed Information. By Fred. D. Warren. Sixty-four pages. Illustrated. Price ten cents. Girard, Kan. The *Appeal to Reason.*

This is a collection of interesting disclosures which are found within the covers of the eighteenth annual report of the U. S. Commissioner of Labor if a person takes the trouble to search carefully and make the necessary comparisons. It sets forth facts about unemployment in our prosperous land, the ownership of homes, how workmen live, hand and machine labor, distribution of wealth, and the like, all in small compass and easy to find.

Painted Food.

For the ordinary man a modern meal is a melancholy lesson in chemistry. What gives that ruby tinge to the tomato soup? Aniline or plain coal-tar dye? What is the trade secret of the too verdant green upon the canned peas and the string beans? Did they have a bath in salicylic acid, with a dash of saccharine, or were they dosed in copper and alum? Was the ham pickled in borates? Those big red strawberries that are fresher than June probably have some acquaintance with balmy benzoates. The salad, we know, is dressed with honest cottonseed oil. Johnny and his sister Sue suck glucose or cane syrup, and think they have Vermont maple sugar. Grandmamma's cocoa is doped with "foreign starch."

And what does the stomach say to this new invoice of chemicals? Well, the appendix seems to have quit working in America. Perhaps the coats of the stomach will go on a strike next.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

One Means the Other.

"Socialism or Individualism—which?" There is no such issue—because there is no such antagonism. Society includes all individuals Socialism—a system of politics and industry subserving the interests of Society—would enhance the individuality of many; would hamper that of a few (put an end to their enriching themselves at the expense of the many). To illustrate the absurdity: The class, "animals" includes horses; some animals are smaller than horses, some are larger. One who should ask, "which is the larger, an animal or a horse?" would formulate a question that is unanswerable because of its inherent absurdity. (The real antagonism is between Socialism and Capitalism.)

J. L. McGreery.

Washington, D. C.

The *HERALD*, ten weeks, to cts.

Parcels Post and the Home

The housekeepers of this country, in common with all other good citizens, are vitally interested in the checking of monopolies. In fact the women at the heads of families are the most affected by these commercial combinations, which keep prices high or prevent the adoption of certain privileges. We alluded to some of these last month, like the combinations of manufacturers of canned goods and similar articles with adulterants in them which are lobbying the United States congress to prevent the passage of a pure-food bill. The members of congress, who protect great manufacturing monopolies by the unjust use of the protective tariff policy, are equally enemies of the head of the household. Another monopoly which is preventing the American people from receiving the benefits to which they are entitled is the great express combine. There are four express companies in this country that dictate the policy of the post-office department in a measure by preventing legislation inimicable to their interests.

The agitation for a parcels post has been going on for many years. It seems no nearer realization today than fifteen years ago. John Wanamaker, after he had been postmaster general, told an inquirerer that there were four reasons why we could not have a parcels post. Asked what they were, he named in succession the four great express companies as the four reasons.

John Brisben Walker, editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, says that the express companies began their fight fifty years ago and have continued it ever since. No parcel will be sent through the mails of greater weight than four pounds, the rate being one cent per ounce. Do you realize that this is sixteen cents per pound, or sixty-four cents for the four pounds? If the sender wants the package insured, he can not have it done. Do you realize that this price is much higher than transportations by express cost? Over seventy per cent of the periodicals sent out by the great distributing agencies are sent by express because the Government charges such high rates by post. These companies make money on their rates, and the Government can make more money on those rates than the express companies can. Then why does not the Government do the business? you ask. Because the express companies will not permit it; they prevent the passage through the senate of the United States of a parcels post law. The average distance that a parcel is sent in this country is thirty-eight miles. In Germany you may send one hundred and ten pounds by post express for thirty cents, a little more than half the cost to send four pounds in this country, and send it to the farthest corner of Austria or Italy, more than a thousand miles. You send a package from Berlin, Germany, to Seattle, seven thousand miles, for much less than you can send the same package from New York city to Newark, ten miles distant, or from Salem to Boston.

Every woman who is head of a household has a vital interest in questions of this nature, because they are parts of a policy which means much to her home comfort from year to year. In any country of Europe such monopolies as those mentioned above are impossible. There is a parcels post system by which the Government does the business, makes money out of it, and the cost to the people is but a small per cent. of what we pay in this country. Foreign countries have tried to make an agreement with the United States for an international parcels post. It cannot be done, because of the influence of the express companies. The only thing permitted is the reception of foreign parcels at the New York post-office, *to be delivered by the express companies and charged for at a higher rate for ten miles than the 3500 miles transportation from abroad would cost.* A package cannot be sent from here to Europe in this way, because the sender would carry it to the post-office himself and no express company would get anything for it. Parcels sent from here to Europe must be sent by one of the monopoly express companies — *Everyday Housekeeping.*

Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

Board of Directors: — E. H. Thomas, Victor L. Berger, Edward T. Melms, Emil Seidel, C. F. Dietz, Fred. Brockhausen, Sr., Wm. Arnold, H. W. Bistorius, Chas. V. Schmidt.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs that government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class, which is the people. We Socialists believe that the country should be ruled by the people in the interests of the people. That is why we established a government in the first place. We want the people to own it so that the political power can be used to begin the march to the co-operative system, called Social-Democracy. All the means of existence are now owned by capitalists, and yet the capitalist class makes up only about 12 per cent of the population, and a mere ONE PER CENT of it OWNS OVER HALF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION! The means of existence should be owned by the collectivity in order that the benefits should go to ALL instead of to a FEW.

Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalistic owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live miserably at that.

The nation owns the post office and everybody is glad that it does. It ought to own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits.

It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such industries have become sufficiently concentrated.

To bring this about the people—the workers—must get control of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. It insists that the industrious class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor class—but it will, in fact, abolish the poor class altogether. The Social-Democratic movement is international, but we expect it to achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system, which we mean to uproot, is best developed here. To show you that your interests lie with us we print the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combines, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased Remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The Inauguration of public Industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

1888	2,000
1892	21,000
1896	36,000
1900	122,000
1902	230,000
1904	441,000

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

After all, it is held, the president accomplished what he secretly set out to do in that muck-rake speech. He fastened upon the men who are exposing the rottenness of our present American capitalistic society an opprobrious designation, on the old theory of "give a dog a bad name."

It was a daring thing for plutocracy to wheel a president into service for such a purpose, but by all the tokens plutocracy is pretty hard hit these days, and it cannot "cheer up" on the strength of the old cynical assurance that "the worst is yet to come."

The more the rakers get down to business the more startling are the things they are uncovering. What can we do to head it off, gasps plutocracy, and then presses a button and up bobs Mr. Roosevelt!

There was once a civilization, so-called, that, while it created marvelous amounts of wealth, the wealth went to the few, who grew richer and richer.

For the many there was such widespread and chronic ill-luck and slow famine that a large number of people turned into tramps. Another large number became professional mendicants lost to shame. A still larger number turned to criminality in order to be sure of bread. While throughout society at large were so many who were on the verge of starvation and despair that on the least opportunity presenting itself they became for the time being ghoulishly and desperately dishonest.

On one occasion, for illustration, where a large and wealthy city was devastated by earthquake followed by fire, men otherwise not reckoned as belonging to the criminal class rushed madly among the debris, robbing the dead and actually biting off the ears of the women of the rich dead, in order to secure diamond earrings, before they could be caught at it by the soldiers who had been ordered out to preserve the decencies as against this class of citizens.

This will convey some slight idea of the utter demoralization of the people under this once-upon-a-time civilization. And yet we have only "scratched the surface" in the foregoing description.

Can you guess what "civilization" we have been describing? Is there anything about the account that sounds natural?

Or, is it a sort of a hobgoblin story, too horrid, and scandalous and brutal to be believed?

What think you?

Another Social-Democratic alderman has just been elected in Manitowoc, Wis., thus doubling our party's representation in the city council, and giving Mayor Henry Stolze increased support for his progressive measures. The new alderman is Comrade John Kaufmann, who was elected in spite of a bitter effort to prevent him from triumphing at the polls. Ald. Braxmeier will not feel so lonesome in the council after this.

At a recent party meeting in New Yory City, the veteran Socialist, Lucien Sanial, paid his respects to the scientific attainments and sincerity of Daniel LeLeon, with whom he was formerly associated, as follows: "Of DeLeon's inborn malignity and stupendous vanity nine in ten of even the few congenial spirits who now constitute his very small clique and claque are fully aware. But in some way he had hitherto contrived to discreetly conceal from many people under a thick patchwork of brilliant truths borrowed from Marx and other recognized Socialist educators, the shallowness of his own knowledge amounting in some instances to a crass ignorance of the thing which he pretends to teach 'scientifically' ....unfitted by nature as well as training for scientific work, he never contributed one single idea to the advance of economic knowledge and never correctly interpreted a new economic fact. But, cursed with malicious temper and, like a Spanish fly-plaster, raising blisters on every bit of human flesh he touched, he succeeded well in doing a vast amount of harm until the disgust which his revolting methods inspired became so general and rose so high that he was spewed out of the Socialist movement. These combined characteristics of ignorance and malignity are glaringly conspicuous in his bogus 'Letter Box' answer to an imaginary inquiry concerning the reliability of the 'Socialist Posters' issued by the International Institute of Social Science. His long ears and vicious fangs protrude in every line of it."

Gems for the Socialist Scrap-Book.

XXXVI. FRAGMENTS—Percy Bysshe Shelley.

A Lost Leader.

My head is wild with weeping for a grief
Which is the shadow of a gentle mind.
I walk into the air (but no relief
To seek,—or haply, if I sought, to find;
It came unsought);—to wonder that a chief
Among men's spirits should be cold and blind.

* * *

To the People of England.

People of England, ye who toil and groan,
Who reap the harvests which are not your own,
Who weave the clothes which your oppressors wear,
And for your own take the inclement air;
Who build warm houses . . .
And are like gods who give them all they have,
And nurse them from the cradle to the grave. . . .

* * *

What Men Gain Fairly.

What men gain fairly—that they should possess,
And children may inherit idleness.
From him who earns it—This is understood:
Private injustice may be general good.
But he who gains by base and armed wrong,
Or guilty fraud, or base compliances,
May be despoiled; even as a stolen dress
Is stript from a convicted thief, and he
Left in the nakedness or infamy.

New Council Starts Work.

The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers and Officials.

IN THE MILWAUKEE CITY COUNCIL: Benjamin Baeumle, Henry Ries, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wild, Max Grass, Robert Buech, Emil Seidel, August Strehlow, Henry W. Grantz, Edward Schranz, Nicholas Petersen, John Hassmann.

IN THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY BOARD: Frank Boness, James Sheehan, Martin Mies, Charles Jeske, Gustav Geerdts.

IN RACINE: Aldermen — J. E. Decker, L. P. Christianson, W. J. Kostermann, Christian Jorgensen. Supervisors — Wm. Dittmann, John Pulda.

IN MANITOWOC: Mayor—Henry Stolze; Aldermen—A. J. Braxmeier, John Kaufmann.

IN STATE LEGISLATURE: J. Rummel, Senator. Wm. J. Aldrich, Edmund J. Berner, Fredk. Brockhausen, Sr., A. W. Strehlow, Assemblymen.

In a rather short session the new city council of Milwaukee held its first routine meeting last Monday afternoon. The new standing committees were announced by the chair—with the Social-Democrats getting representation on each and every one of them. The appointments by the mayor for the municipal electric light plant commission were confirmed after some debate. Several resolutions were introduced by the Social-Democrats.

The first business to come up was the appointment by former mayor Rose of one C. P. Merriam, a Rose heeler, to the important position of gas inspector, which had been laid over from the preceding meeting. The confirmation had been opposed by the Socialists in the council and in the public press, on the ground of unfitness. Before the meeting Merriam had boasted that he had thirty aldermen pledged and that he would be confirmed hands down. Ald. Smith tried hard to shove his old pal through, but without avail. He made a little speech in which he adroitly passed over the question of Merriam's qualifications and talked on the value of gas inspection. Ald. Melms replied. "Ald. Smith has not been talking to the question," he said. "The question is the fitness of the appointee. If the man is not qualified, why spend the money?" Ald. Stiglbauer made a characteristic attempt to give Merriam a character, but the aldermen saw through his talk and Merriam was turned down, 17 for to 28 against. This kills the appointment, and it is believed that enough public opinion has been aroused to force the new mayor to make an appointment that the public can have confidence in.

When the appointments for the light commission came up (the appointees were Irving B. Cary—a political worker for the new mayor—Robert Hill, M. J. Kruska, F. A. Landeck and C. H. Kroeger) Ald. Seidel took the floor to point out that these were all mere business men, not men who had any technical knowledge themselves or connected with technical business activities. Ald. Smith replied that the men who had superintended the installation of the city water works had been business men, but they were nevertheless able to select a competent engineer to carry through the undertaking. He then went into the qualifications of the appointees and raised a smile among the Socialists by singling out Editor Kruska of the Polish daily as a public spirited and "square man" whereas at the preceding meeting Smith had denounced Kusszka's monopoly bid for the city printing in Polish, as a shameful robbery, which it really was. But Smith is a politician, and a man who plunders the city when he gets the chance is all right in his eyes, providing he cuts some figure politically. Ald. Melms said he was not sufficiently conversant with the qualifications of some of the appointees, and Ald. Buech made his maiden speech by saying that he did not feel that it was good "business" to prevent appointments at a meeting and force the aldermen to confirm them without the chance to really consider their fitness. No delay was granted, however, and the names were confirmed.

The chair then announced the standing committees for the ensuing term. The Social-Democrats fared as follows:

Seidel—Finance, and Railroads.
Melms—Legislation, and Street Lights.
Petersen—Printing and Water Works.
Schranz—Health, and taxes.
Grantz—Judiciary, and Licenses.
Wild—Engrossed Ordinances.
Baeumle—Police.
Grass—Fire Department, and Salaries.
Buech—Harbor, and Rules.
Hassmann—Public Buildings and Grounds.
Strehlow—Bridges and Viaducts.
Ries—Sewers, and Plats.

Social-Democratic resolutions were introduced as follows:

By Ald. Melms:

Resolved, That the city attorney and chief of police be, and they are hereby directed to require the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light company to sprinkle its tracks throughout the city, as provided by ordinance.

By Ald. Buech:

Resolved, By the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee that the interests of all citizens of Milwaukee, and, especially, those of the poorer classes, require that they be supplied at all times with pure ice at the lowest possible prices; that, owing to the combination and understanding now existing among all retail ice dealers in Milwaukee to maintain the price of ice at an unreasonably high figure, the only practicable remedy is for the city of Milwaukee to establish a municipal ice plant conducted on the same general plan as the city waterworks.

That said common council therefore unreservedly favors the issue of bonds for the purchase of a suitable site and for the erection and maintainance of a suitable municipal ice plant.

Resolved further, That the committee on Legislation of said common council is hereby instructed to prepare a suitable bill to be introduced in the next legislature conferring the necessary powers upon said city of Milwaukee for erecting and maintaining a municipal ice plant and to authorize said city to issue bonds therefor.

By Ald. Grass:

Resolved, That rule one of the common council be amended by substituting "7:30 o'clock, P. M.," in place of "4 o'clock P. M.," where the same occurs in said rule one.

GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.

IN YANKEE LAND

The Kansas state convention will be held at Emporia, May 11, 12.

At Noviner, Mo., our party only lacked 32 votes of electing the mayor.

The Ohio Socialist State Convention will be held at Columbus, May 26th and 27th.

The whole Social-Democratic ticket was elected in the local election at Stotts City, Mo.

They are rehearsing a new Socialist play in New York City. It is entitled "The Walking Delegate."

Anyhow, that New Jersey conference has provoked a good deal of laughter, if it has done nothing more mischievous.

Local Grand Rapids, Minn., has passed a resolution on the Moyer-Haywood affair. Also a citizen's protest meeting in Brooklyn.

Nicholas Tchaykovsky the veteran Russian revolutionist, addresed a big meeting at Paine Memorial hall, in Boston, last week.

There are some party abuses that ought to be stopped. Here we have men like Mailly, Towner and Work serving on the national executive committee and in their official capacity sending themselves out as organizers under pay of the national treasury. We would howl at the Republicans, for instance, if they did such things, and even Tammany has never countenanced such Pooh-Bah-ism.

Bashfulness doesn't seem to be one of the possessions of Editor Mailly of the Toledo *Socialist*, for he is out again on an agitation trip for his paper, with the national treasury paying the bills. Evidently he believes in making use of his power as national executive committeeman to put himself in position to draw upon the national treasury when his paper's interests require it.

We have to announce the death of Comrade R. O. Stoll of Albuerque, New Mexico, formerly of Eau Claire, Wis. Comrade Stoll conducted a college at Eau Claire and was fairly well-to-do until in an unlucky hour he closed out his business and invested the proceeds in the Johnny Bearup Wollen Mills affair at Albuerque. The practical loss of his means in an institution that had made great promises as a cooperative and safe institution, broke his spirit and hastened the end. Comrade Stoll was warmly regarded by his Wisconsin comrades and was at one time their candidate for state superintendent of schools.

Dates for National Organizers.

JAS. H. BROWER: May 6, 7, 8, Snyder, Texas; 9, enroute; 10, 11, 12, Big Springs.

Jas. F. Carey: May 1, Cleveland, O; 2, Ashtabula; 3, Warren; 4, Lorain; 5, enroute; 6, Dayton; 7, Portsmouth; 8, enroute; 9, Fremont; 10, Toledo.

JOHN COLLINS: May 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, Black Hills, S. Dak.

ISAAC COWEN: May 3, Adrion, Mich; 4, Jackson; 5, Albion; 6, enroute; 7, Coldwater; 8, Sturgis; 9, 10, Battle Creek; 11, Kalamazoo; 12, Enroute.

SOL. FIELDMAN: May 6, 7, Pawtucket, R. I.; 8, 9, 10, Arlington; 11, 12 Westerly.

J. L. FITTS: May 6, Raliegh, N. C.; 7, 8, Hillsboro; 9, 10, Greensboro; 11 12, Winston-Salem.

A. H. FLOATEN: Iowa, under the direction of the state committee.

BEN. HANFORD: Taken ill at Pitsburg, Pa. His dates through Ohio are taken by Comrade Carey as reported above.

GERTR. BRESLAU HUNT: May 6, Fort Wayne, Ind; 7, 8, 9, Elkhart; 10, 11, 12, South Bend.

ARTHUR MORGAN W LEWIS: May 6, Santa Fe, N. Mex.; 7, enroute; 8, 9, Bayfield, Colo.; 10, enroute; 11, 12, Dolores.

Guy E. MILLER: Tennessee under the direction of the provisional state committee.

J. B. OSBORNE: Dates are being arranged in Georgia and Florida.

HERMAN F. TITUS: May 6, Butte, Mont; 9, Idaho Falls, Idaho; 11, Pocatello; 12, Mountain Home.

M. W. WILKINS: Connecticut under the direction of the state committee.

JOHN M. WORK: May 6, Decatur, Ark; 7, Siloam Springs; 8, Fort Smith; 9, Huntington; 10, Hartford; 11, Sallisaw, I. T.; 12, Muldrow.

J. Mahlon Barnes, Nat'l Sec'y.

ACORSS THE POND

New York *Sun*: No subject is causing greater concern to European publicists and statesmen at the present moment than the amazing spread in all countries of the so-called Socialist movement." In England, according to this correspondent, the sudden advent of that new force has dumfounded the politicians of all parties, and its significance has yet scarcely been realized. For the sweeping victory of the Liberal party is in reality the swan-song of that party. It foreshadows the party's destruction, for out of the victory of the Liberal party rises the far greater triumph of the social Labor party. As Blatchford observes in *The Clarion*, "The Labor party is only the advance guard of the Socialist party, and the Socialist party is coming, and coming to stay."

The Independent Labor party (Socialist) won a victory at Warrington, England, electing its municipal candidates over the opposition by good majorities. This victory coming right after the splendid gains in the Parliamentary elections is further encouragement to the British workers and a sad occurence to the old politicians.

In Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, the Socialists made a splendid gain in the municipal election. Their ticket won by an increased majority the vote being 25,627 against 16,222 for the anti-Socialists combine. The city council now stands: Socialists 16, Liberals 13, anti-Socialists 13. The Liberals worked with the Socialists.

New Hampshire.

The state convention of New Hampshire was held at Concord, April 19, Geo. A Littlefield of Manchester, presiding. A full state ticket was nominated, headed by W. H. McFall of Concord for governor. Resolutions of sympathy for Comrades Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were adopted, condemning the action of the authorities of Idaho and Colorado. National Organizer M. W. Wilkins addressed the convention

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Address all communications, money orders, etc., to the

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.

344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Telephone Grand 2394. H. W. BISTORIUS, Business Manager.

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Half Hours in the Sanctum.

Is It True?

To the Editor: My esteemed critic "C. F. Hunt" has given more evidence, in his second effusion, that he is very superficial in his economics, also he suggests so much that is not true that he weakens his position further.

"Is it true?" that (as C. F. Hunt insinuates) I asserted "that value depends upon the relative volumes of commodities"—C. F. H. cannot name any article that says such a thing as that over my signature. It simply is *not true*.

Again "Is it true?" that (as C. F. H. suggests) I asserted anywhere that "Net profit is 90 to 95 per cent."—C. F. H. cannot quote any article that says such a thing over my signature. It simply is *not true*.

Really it is a misfortune that C. F. Hunt did not enlighten the thousands of readers of "The Business Man's Magazine & Bookkeeper" and settle the problem under discussion by merely informing them all that *"therefore the profit comes from me"*—that again simply is *not true*.

One thing at least is quite true, and that is that C. F. Hunt dodged the question I put to him in my last, and does not know how to answer it, viz:

"What is the mean level of the prices of commodities?"

Henry B. Ashplant.

London, Canada, April, 1906.

Indiana.

The state convention of Indiana was held April 22, at Indianapolis. Edgar Wallace of Clinton was chosen permanent chairman and Bertha Cappels of Huntington and A. S. Bumpas of Columbus acted as assistant secretaries. A full state ticket was nominated, headed by LeRoy B. Sweetland of Huntington as candidate for secretary of state. Resolutions were passed on the Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone case. Resolutions on the Russian situation and resolutions declaring for uniform state constitution for the party in all states. The selection of officers for the state organization and the revised constitution will be submitted to a referendum.

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET,
Telephone Main 3742.

☞ The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

OFFICERS:

JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St. - - Cor. Secretary
FREDERIC HEATH, 344 Sixth St. - - Rec. Secretary
HENRY HOFFE, 2419 Chambers St. - Fin. Secretary
WILLIS E. ACKER, 794 Washington St. - Treasurer
M. WEISENFLUH, 417 Eleventh St. Sergeant at Arms

Business Agent, Frank J. Weber, 318 State Street.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—Ed. Berner, Secretary, 1315 Knoblauch Ave.; Edw. Beesberg, J. J. Handley, W. J. Fischer, James Sheehan, Emil Brodda, W. Dalsman. Meets half hour previous to sessions of Council.

COMMITTEES:

ORGANIZATION & CREDENTIALS: Wm. Schwab, Thos. Feeley, Jos. Willman, F. R. Newman, Wm. Bichler.
LEGISLATION AND LAWS: Chas. Dipple, Frederic Heath, F. J. Weber, Fred. Stearns, Geo. Knepp.
GRIEVANCE AND ARBITRATION: Robt. Koltz, Wm. Preho, W. Hinkforth, Jas. Hendricksen, Martin Sorenson.
SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, F. J. Weber, Albert Uhlis.
NOMINATIONS: J. J. Handley, Wm. Griebling, Fred. Stearns, Adolph Neumann, Edw. Beesberg.

LABEL SECTION—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street. W. J. Griffin, Secretary, 318 State Street; John Reichert, Chairman.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State Street. F. L. Wilkins, Secretary, 318 State Street; Wm. Griebling, Chairman.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, May 2, 1906, —Bro. Griebling in the chair.

New delegates seated from Painters 159, Blacksmiths, Bookbinders, Brewery Teamsters.

Report of Building Trades Section. Successful outcome of strike at Colby Abbott Building reported. A resolution was introduced providing for fining unions for disobeying orders when men are called off of a job. It was laid over for second reading. Report of section approved.

Dr. J. H. Beffel was granted the floor to address the meeting on the subject of Tuberculosis and the coming Tuberculosis exhibit. His address was closely listened to and he answered various questions. On motion he was given a rising vote of thanks.

Executive Board Report: Board met in joint session with State Federation and a joint committee consisting of Bros. Weber, Berner and Brockhausen were instructed to draft an appeal in connection with the San Francisco earthquake and the plight of union men in that city. The appeal as drafted was read to council and approved. Donations by unions and union men are to be sent to Fred'k Brockhausen Sr., 553 Orchard street. At a meeting of the board April 29, it was recommended that the Lake Seamen be reinstated in council on payment of three months' back dues. Appeal from Kalamazoo Typographical union, asking moral support, referred to business agent. Same action on appeal from High Point N. C. Wood and Glass Workers. Appeal for aid from International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers referred to Building Trades Section. Board recommended that unions and union men attend the joint May Day and Moyer-Haywood Protest meeting on May 3 at the Freie Gemeinde Hall. Communication relative to Woodworkers-Carpenter matter referred to Building Trades Section. Communication from Central Labor union of Washington, D. C., referred to Business agent. Council notified that the Model Shirt, Indianapolis, now bears union label. Board recommended that secretary turn over bond of treasurer to B. T. C. Board recommended that credentials be issued to Social-Democratic Publishing Co. for a Labor Day issue, the council receive 15 per cent. of all advertising. Board's recommendation approved and recommendations concurred in.

Treasurer reported disbursements for April $164.39 and a balance on hand of $499.35.

A communication from A. F. of L. recommending political action was read and executive board's recommendation that a committee of three be appointed to draft a circular to be sent to central bodies urging them to hold meetings for the discussion of political and economic action, was approved. Bros. Heath, Fisher and Weber named.

A communication from the Lumber Handlers was referred to Building trades Section.

Members of Label Section explained per capita matter in answer to a request from Coopers No. 30.

Representation from Patternmakers informed the council that there was no occasion for the motion passed by a former meeting as the Patternmakers had on all occasions placed the label on their printing.

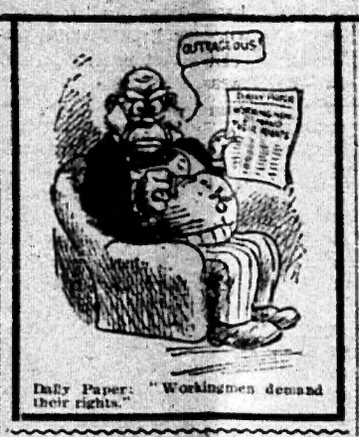
Tailors reported lock-out at Sherman & Hunters. One man, believed to lean to the I. W. W. refused to go out with his brothers. The strike against Aug Rohm still continues.

On motion unions that had not paid for their Fair tickets were ordered to settle for same at next meeting of council.

Receipts for evening $58.39. Disbursements $67.70.

Frederic Heath, Rec. See'y.

ORGANIZED LABOR



Daily Paper: "Workingmen demand their rights."

General Labor Notes.

A report from Denver says that Steve Adams, one of the mine owners' star witnesses is being so discredited that it is not likely he will be put on the witness stand. The Mine Owners' Association is afraid he may accidently make admissions that will send a lot of them to the penitentiary where they belong. The Western Federation of Miners is gathering evidence, and it is current that a governor or two, one or more members of Congress, Legislature and state officers are likely to be called upon to answer some embarrassing questions.

Don't be misled by names intended to deceive. The brand of tobacco called "The Union Leader" is an unfair product and does not bear the union label.

The Winnipeg street railway strike, which was accompanied by considerable violence from both sides, was settled in favor of the strikers, who received an increase of one cent an hour and recognition of the union.

More I. W. W. Tactics!

Duluth *Labor World*: Where are we at? In a strong circular issued by the Industrial Workers of the World is an appeal for funds for the defence of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. In the same mail we have received a statement of a disgraceful fight out in Butte between the regular organization of cigarmakers and an alleged union affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World.

It seems that the International Cigarmakers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in declaring a boycott against a firm in Butte, Montana, having in their employ members of the Industrial Workers of the World, did so because these men were strike breakers and some of them were fined for scabbing against the International union. It is asserted by the latter organization that the I. W. W. is organizing strike breakers and expelled members of the regular organization when they get an opportunity to do so.

The Industrial Workers of the World do not deny the allegation. Their answer is that their members in Butte are members of a Chicago union of industrial workers, but there is no excuse given why they should take the jobs of members of the regular union during the strike. In answer to the charge that the I. W. W. is organizing dual organizations of cigar makers it pleads "that the International union of Cigar Makers *is not at all a labor organization*, and consequently cannot accuse a real (?) labor organization of being organized in opposition to the interest of the workers." The above is the language of the I. W. W. verbatum.

Think of it, cigarmakers of Duluth! It is charged that your organization is not a labor organization, and therefore they are justified in proceeding against you.

We might as well meet the issue now as any time. The I. W. W. is a dual organization of labor, and no true member of a bona fide trade union should give it one iota of support. Contribute no money for the defense of the Western Miners through the dual organization. Send it direct to the miners and see that the trade union movement is given proper credit.

Latest Official Word From The Miners Situation.

Mine Workers' Journal:—Progress towards complete resumption has been very good in central, western and southern Pennsylvania in the past week. As will be noted in the dispatches, several large operators have signed along the Pennsylvania road. Good news may be expected from Clearfield.

In Ohio, especially in the Hocking Valley, good progress has been made. From one-third to one-half the total tonnage there is signed up. President Green and Secretary Savage are daily meeting operators and signing scales. At Glouster, Pomerey Bend, Coshocton and Massillon great gains have been made.

Two more operators in Indiana have signed, and several large operators are reported to be wavering. A shortage of coal is reported at Brazil.

In Illinois we have no authentic reports though it is reported that another large operator has signed. The meeting in Chicago doubtless was the cause of no more signing.

In Michigan it is stated that all but one firm will sign at an early date.

The entire output in Iowa has signed the scale, and operations will be shortly resumed.

From the Southwest the stories are conflicting, though it is certain that six operators have signed the scale.

In the Mercer-Butler field of Pennsylvania all operators have signed. In West Virginia the Kanawha district convention came to an agreement, and the scale was signed.

There has been no material change in the anthracite region, and none is expected until after the meeting of the committee being held Wednesday, at which a line of policy will probably be adopted. President Mitchell left Monday night for Wilkes-Barre; Secretary Wilson for Clearfield, where a joint conference was begun Tuesday, with very hopeful signs of settlement. Vice-President Lewis is in Ohio, and good results may be looked for.

On the whole it may be said the situation is very favorable. Fully 40 per cent., or a tonnage of 120,000,000, has been signed in the bituminous fields.

Comrade Willis Acker, treasurer of the Federated Trades Council, has removed his residence to 674 Reed street.

"A heavy dray broke down in the street and a man was crushed and held captive beneath it. On top of the dray was a load of merchandise and on top of the merchandise were sitting a lot of Monopolists.

"A crowd of men gathered about and began to discuss how to relieve the man crushed by the dray. They talked so long and discussed so hard that the people finally created them into a Legislature.

"Then they called in a lot more men, called Political Economists, who decided that the man had always been so crushed; it was his natural condition, and it was useless to think of releasing him.

"Other professors said it would overturn civilization to let the man get out from under the dray—and so it would.

"Next, chairs were endowed in universities to teach that the man was there because he was not fit to survive, or that he had too much overproduction on top of him; that even if he got out he could not walk, because of lack of experience in walking.

"Then came the Theologians, who said the man's heart was bad and that he must be saved before the stuff could be taken off; finally, that if his heart could be got right he need not have the weight taken off at all!

"And the Theologians secured a life job for centuries, just for preaching that the man could not possibly be anywhere than where he was.

"Finally a man came along and said: 'Why, take the stuff off and let the man go free.'

"That man was a Socialist."

Local Labor Notes

At the time of going to press the Molders, 1,200 strong, have struck for shorter hours and an increase in pay. The vote to quit work is said to have been unanimous. During the time they are out, a strike benefit of $7 a week will be received by the men from the national treasury. If the strike is a protracted one, it will affect both the machinists of the city and the patternmakers. A strike comittee of five has been appointed.

The Longshoremen's strike is getting down to business. As fast as the big boats arrive at this port the men are being called off.

The demand for the so-called closed shop of the Carpenters is now in effect and while some shops are holding out, the number to sign agreements the first two days was eighty-six, or about two-thirds.

About a thousand painters have secured the five cent an hour increase, which was demanded on May 1. Nearly every employer in the city conceded the raise.

Victory for St. Louis Printers.

A bulletin just received from Pres. Lynch of the International Typographical Union brings the information that the big Barnard printing office in St. Louis has capitulated and signed the agreement. All former employes go back and the rats have been driven out.

Teamster's Picnic.

The Teamsters Union, No. 749 will hold a picnic at G...ser's Park, Cudahy, June 17.

Notice to Molders.

Word comes from New Orleans that there is a strike on at Whitney Iron Works. Molders stay away!

Notice.

Special Meeting of the County Central Committee, S. D. P., on Monday, May 7th, 8 p. m., at office, 344 Sixth St. Delegates will please attend without fail!

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:

FRANK BAUTHIER, 112 Fifth Ave., E., Ashland, Wis.
WALTER W. BRITTON, 55 Grogan Street, Kenosha, Wis.
W. E. SPIERING, P. O. Box 338, La Crosse Wis.
J. J. HANDLEY, 396 National Avenue Milwaukee, Wis.
BURT F. TOMLINSON, 497 Scott Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee.
FRED'K BROCKHAUSEN, Secy-Treas. 553 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Unfair List.

The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
The West End Brewing Co. and Malting Co. of West Bend, Wis.
The F. F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee.
The Kohler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manufacturers of bath tubs and plumber supplies.
Chas. Polaschek Bros. Co., 113-118 Third st., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.
The Atlas Bread Co. of Milwaukee.
The Oswald Jaeger Bakery, Milwaukee.
Carpenter-Skiles Bakery, Milwaukee.
Pamperin & Wiggenhorn, better known as the P. & W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse, Wis., manufacturers of Cigars and Tobacco.
The Janesville Clothing Co.
The Black & Germer Co., manufacturers of the Radiant Home Line Stoves.
The Cargill Coal Co. of Green Bay.
Casey & Stresen-Reuter Co., Merchant Tailors Wells Building, Milwaukee.
Aug. Rohn, Merchant Tailor, 294 W. Water St., Milwaukee.

April 21, 1906.

My Dear Mag:

You remember when visiting at my home, commenting favorably on the contents of my clothes-line, and desired the name of the brand of soap used. The name of the soap is **MAGNETIC,** a white soap that is unequaled. Will produce a whiter wash with less labor, than any soap that I know of.

Yours truly,
MRS. A. USER.

The Question of Raising the State Dues

Every unprejudiced member, who has worked in the propaganda, has long seen that the agitation in all organized states rests almost entirely on the shoulders of the state organization." The Social-Democratic organization of the state of Wisconsin, for instance, has only once received the services of a national organizer for three months. Another time, when we hired a number of speakers for our municipal campaign, we paid for them the sum of $200. Besides this, we have neither asked nor received anything from the national organization.

We do not say this to make complaint. We are perfectly willing in the future as in the past to contribute our full share to strengthening the organization in every part of our country where the movement is weaker than in Wisconsin. We are glad when no effort is made from outside to hinder us, as has been repeatedly attempted. We only mention the question of support to prove that our state organization must rely upon itself, if it is to make progress.

It is now evident that the dues of five cents per month which are paid by the members as state dues, are insufficient for the agitation and organization of the state. The opportunity to broaden and strengthen our organization in the state was never so favorable as just at present. Our success in Milwaukee—the activity of our comrades in the common council and the legislature—the class-conscious and uncompromising conduct of the Social-Democracy, as well as its firm and clear stand towards the unions—have won for our party universal respect in all circles, and the complete confidence of the workmen, even of those who have no confidence in the theory of Socialism.

It is now our duty to further profit by this position. In the many small industrial towns of this state we must distribute literature and send our organizers to start branches of our party. In many industrial cities we already have organizations, but it is evident that unless they are kept in constant touch with the state organization, they lead only a very feeble existence. To visit all the branches systematically and to carry on the agitation in all cities would require at least a dozen organizers.

Nevertheless, in view of the approaching state election, something must be done to make further progress possible for the Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin. The state executive board has therefore decided to keep three state organizers continually in the field this summer. At least one of these can be supported by voluntary contributions. Another, as heretofore, must be chiefly occupied in Milwaukee and vicinity. To make it possible to send out a third, the state executive board finds itself obliged to call on the comrades in the state to vote for a raise of the state dues from five cents per month to ten cents. Other organizations have already given us a good example in this respect, for instance, the states of Minnesota and Iowa. As the state secretaries of these organizations inform us, they have lost no members by this change. On the contrary, both secretaries report a growth in consequence of the more intensive agitation rendered possible.

Therefore, if this amendment carries— it has already been sent to all the locals, and we do not doubt for a moment that it will be adopted—we hope within six months to be able to announce that the members of our party have doubled in the state of Wisconsin. We do not need to tell our readers that this will lead to yet further progress. We expect for instance that at the next election we shall send at least twelve representatives to the legislature. We may then be in position next fall in every county which is at all developed industrially to nominate a complete Social-Democratic ticket.

UNION BARBER SHOPS

UP-TO-DATE.

The following is a list of Union Barber Shops.—See that your shop is on the list.

West Side.

Austermann, A., 559 3d st. c. Walnut
Bartlein, Henry, 48th and State.
Beisner, J. C., 682 7th st.
Benz, George, 1175 11th st.
Betzhold Chas., 488 11th st.
Brentzmann, Ben., 2421 Walnut.
Dettmann, Albert, 11th and Chestnut
Ebert, J., 40th and Grand av.
Fabry, J., 73 13th st.
Felsecker, J. P., 1422 Walnut.
Franz, Chas., 328 Chestnut
Frey, Adam, 1330 Cherry.
Hammer, E. C., 141 North av.
Hanschke, Albert, 2452 North av.
Herr, Henry, 1510 North av.
Holzapfel, G., 391 3rd st.
Holzhauser, Peter, 1031 Winnebago
Holzhauser & Son, L. Union Depot
Huber, Hans, 470 11th st.
Hubbard, J. H., 1930 Cherry st.
Kastner, Louis, 2627 Walnut.
Kaufmann, Adam, 609 Chestnut
Kendall, Wm., 1601 Vliet.
Lange, F., 281 3rd st.
Locher & Stiel, 106 Grand av.
Lutzenberger, Peter, 910 Center.
Mundt, H. C., 168 Loyd st.
Petri, Richard, 2731 Sycamore st.
Polaski, J., 014 35th st.
Reiple, ., 1531 Cherry st.
Rietz, A. E., 1329 State.
Schirer, Herman, 1203 Chestnut.
Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry.
Schoenecker, F., 1726 Walnut.
Schoenecker, J. C., 1215 Vliet st.
Sery, J., 2816 Clybourn st.
Sprink, John, 1441 Fond du Lac.
Urban, George, 2006 Lisbon av.
Wellhausen, J. C., 443 3rd st.
Wittenberg, F., 525 Grand av.
Zeidler, M. W., 89 16th st.

East Side.

Curtis, R. A., 193 Wisconsin st.
Grosse, F., 573 East Water.
Heilman, Chas. P., 86 Mason st.
Klett, Edward, 706 Broadway
Korte, D. 384 Brady.
Lass, August, 543 East Water.
Rogozinski, M. W., 163 Michigan.
Schmidt, B., 685 Market st.
Triebs, Emil, St. Charles Hotel.

South Side.

Ahrendt, A., 419 Clinton st.
Baird, Chas., 307 Florida st.
Bauer, A., 424 National ave.
Boos, Geo., 291 Grove st.
Brockmann, H., 504 11th av.
Conway & Cale, S. Y. M. C. A. Bl'g
Dressen, Albert, 1002 Kinnickinnic
Frank, M., 682 Scott st.
Friedel, F., 659 Greenfield av.
Gatz, J. A., 937 Kinnickinnic av.
Gauer, J. M., 865 Kinnickinnic av.
Hantz, L., 487½ Russell av.
Hoffmann, M. G., 310 Reed st.
Jeggle, Joe., 972 Greenfield av.
Joers, R. A., 355 11th av.
Mieske, Edw., 452 Reed st.
Perpich, S., 272 Reed st.
Rotn, Joe., 479 Clinton st.
Senft, W., 383 1st av.
Smith, William, 835 Kinnickinnic.
Streich, Wm., 307 Florida.
Thomas, C. C., 1255 Kinnickinnic.
View, J., 319 Florida st.
Werner, Edward, 973 Kinnickinnic.

Cudahy, Wis.

Fischer, Wm., Puckert av.

South Milwaukee, Wis.

Albers, C. J. Hofer, M. T.
Ronkowski, C. Kalb, W. J.
Stellberg, Aug.

Sheboygan, Wis.

Bahler, Fred., 724 South 14th st.

Manitowoc, Wis.

Kaufmann, Jno, 1204 Washington

Watertown, Wis.

Block, S., 117 3rd st.
Reick, Ben., 503 Main st.
Tercenski, T., 300 Main st.
Zoelle, Geo., ... Main st.

Hartford, Wis.

Ahrendt, A.
Sprender, A. A.

Genoa Junction, Wis.

Wm. H. Holmes.

Milwaukee Branches

1st Ward Branch meets every second Tuesday in the month at 8:00 P. M., at 836 No. Water st. Richard L. Schmitt, 836 No. Water st., Sec'y.

2nd Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Friday of the month at 4th and Chestnut sts. Fred Koll, 373 Sheridan Lane, Sec'y.

3rd Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Friday of the month at 221 Wisconsin st. E. T. Melms, 620½ Lapham st., Sec'y.

4th Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month at room 414 Germania bldg. Chas. Fink, 126 Miller bldg., Sec'y.

5th Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month at 8:00 P. M. at 382 Washington st. Fred. Witte, 469 Greenbush st., Sec'y.

6th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month at 594 4th st. John L. Reisse, 612 3rd st., Sec'y.

7th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at room 414 Germania blgd. Dr. W. C. Young, 414 Germania bldg. Sec'y.

8th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month at 8:00 P. M. at Mann's hall, corner Mineral and 4th ave. G. H. Poor, 378 6th ave., Sec'y.

9th Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month at 1216 Cherry st. R. Schufienhauer, 499 18th st., Sec'y.

10th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month at Wisconsin hall, 12th and Lee sts. P. E. Keller, 814 14th st. Sec'y.

10th Ward Bohemian Branch meets every 4th Tuesday of the month at Wisconsin hall, 12th and Lee sts. Frank Novak, 1723 North ave., Sec'y.

11th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in the month at Bulgrin's hall, cor. 9th avenue and Orchard st. Jos. Cordes, 580 Grove st. Sec'y.

12th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at Hoft's hall, 961 Kinnickinnic avenue. Wm. Aldridge, 956 Robinson ave., Sec'y.

13th Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Friday of the month at cor. 3rd and Wright sts. Henry Teetzen, 906 Holton st., Sec'y.

14th Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month at Schacht's hall, 12th and Lincoln aves. Jack Reidenbach, 776 6th ave., Sec'y.

15th Ward Branch meets every 3rd Tuesday of the month at 1412 Chestnut st. Chas. Zainer, 1812 Cold Spring ave., Sec'y.

16th Ward Branch meets every 2nd Thursday of the month at 38 29th st. Jerome Underhill, 38 29th st., Sec'y.

17th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at Odd Fellows hall, cor. Potter and Kinnickinnic aves. Christ Dunn, 255 Robinson ave., Secy.

18th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month at 490 Cramer st., cor Greenwich st. E. W. Butts, 487 Cramer st., Sec'y.

19th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month at Ecklemann's hall, 3109 Lisbon ave. Louis Baier, 463 29th st., Sec'y.

20th Ward Branch meets every first and third Friday of the month at Guetzlaff's hall, cor. Teutonia ave. and Clarke st. J. Knepprath, 1139 24th st., Sec'y.

21st Ward Branch meets every 2nd Tuesday of the month at Raschig's hall, cor Buffum and Chambers sts. Every 4th Tuesday of the month at Gaethke's hall, 1432 Greenbay ave. near Concordia ave. Chas. Kanter, 1439 9th st., Sec'y.

22nd Ward Branch meets every 3rd Friday of the month at Nic Petersen's Hall, 2714 North ave. Geo. Moerschel, 912 37th st. Sec'y.

23rd Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month at Frank Korsch's hall, 480 11th ave. F. W. Rehfeld, 484 15th ave., Sec'y.

Town of Milwaukee Branch meets every 1st 3rd Thursday of the month at Nasch and Kent aves. (Formerly Lehmann's hall) Adolph Schultz, R. R. 7, Sta. C, Town of Milwaukee, Wis.

Town of Greenfield Branch meets every 1st Thursday of the month at H. Stark's hall, 1116 Lapham st. P. Bluhm, 734 25th ave., Sec'y.

Cudahy Branch meets every 2nd and 4th of the month at D. Farrell's residence, Cudahy, Wis., Sec'y.

South Milwaukee Branch meets every 2nd Tuesday of the month at Alb. Bittmann's residence. Alb. Bittmann' Box 283, So. Milwaukee.

Layton Park Branch meets every 3rd Thursday of the month at Dieterich's hall, cor. 24th and Lincoln aves. R. Wall, 993 27th ave., Sec'y.

Town of Lake Branch meets every 1st Tuesday of the month at Geo. Pickelhaupt's Residence, 240 Highland ave. Chas. V. Schussler, 287 Oklahoma ave., Sec'y.

Jewish Branch No. 1, Milwaukee, meets every 2nd Sunday evening of the month at 427 4th st. J. Weinstein, 665 3rd st., Sec'y.

Town of Wauwatosa Branch No. 1, meets every 1st Tuesday of the month at Aug. Trenk's residence, 49th and State sts. Hy Schuffler, Sec'y.

Finnish Branch of Milwaukee meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday of the month at the Socialist's Home, 382 Washington street. Mr. Tuhkannen, 756 Dover st., Sec'y.

South Side Polish Section meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at Olsawski's hall, 777 7th ave. S. M. Sokalowski, 859 Midland ave., Sec'y.

County Central Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month at Giljohann's hall, 274 W. Water st. Carl P. Dietz, 748 16th st., Sec'y.

Woman's Branches. Meetings in the afternoon.

South Side Woman's Branch meets every 2nd and last Wednesday in the month at the Socialist's Home, 382 Washinton st. Mrs. C. Germain, 502 Walker st., Sec'y.

West Side Woman's Club meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at 2 P. M. at Petersen's hall, 2714 North ave. Mrs. C. Menzie, 770 29th st., Sec'y.

East Side Woman's Club meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at F. Lock's Hall, 327 Sherman st. Mrs. T. H. Ramsthal, 609 Booth st. Sec'y.

North Side Woman's Club meets every 1st Thursday of the month at Gaethke's Hall, 1432 Greenbay Ave. Mrs V. L. Berger, 1218 2nd st., Sec'y.

FORM OF WILL.

I DO HEREBY GIVE, DEVISE, AND BEQUEATH TO "THE MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY," INCORPORATED, THE SUM OF ..... (OR IF OTHER PROPERTY, DESCRIBE THE PROPERTY.)

IF THERE ARE INHERITANCE OR LEGACY TAXES AT THE TIME OF EXECUTING YOUR WILL, PLEASE KINDLY STATE (IF YOU SO WISH) THAT THEY ARE TO BE PAID FROM THE ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE. 40 acres of fine fruit land eight miles from city of Knoxville, Tenn., on railroad. Address, 1709 E. Fifth Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—COUNTY COURT IN PROBATE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss. Milwaukee County.

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of FRED. B. BREITWISCH, Deceased.

WHEREAS, An instrument in writing, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of FRED. B. BREITWISCH, deceased, late of Milwaukee County, has been delivered and deposited with the above named Court; and whereas, application has been made by MINNIE BREITWISCH, the executrix named therein, praying that the same be proved and admitted to Probate, according to the laws of this State, and that Letters Testamentary be granted thereon according to law to said MINNIE BREITWISCH.

IT IS ORDERED, That said application be heard before this Court at a regular term thereof, to be held in the County Court room at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of June, A. D. 1906, at 9 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively, once in each week, in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in said County, prior to said hearing.

Dated this 19th day of April 1906.

By the Court. JOHN C. KAREL, Register of Probate.

RICHARD ELSNER, Att'y of Estate.

Social-Democratic Party News.

WATCH THESE DATES.

Before making engagements, look at this column. Entertainments are sometimes failures because of conflicting dates.

Fifth Ward Branch, Schafskopf Tournament, at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington st., will be held every 4th Friday of the month.

Cinch Parties every first or third Friday of the month.

East Side Woman's Club Cinch every first Thursday of the month in the afternoon, at Wirthwein's hall, Cor. 17th and Walnut sts.

South Side Woman's Club, Cinch parties, every first Tuesday of the month at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington st., in the afternoon.

The Eleventh Ward Basket Picnic at Heim's Grove, cor. Lincoln and 20th aves., Sunday July 8, '06.

The Twelfth Ward Branch has arranged a picnic to be held at Huelsbeck's Grove, June 24.

West Side Woman's Club, grand May Ball, Schlitz Park Hall, cor. 8th and Walnut sts., Saturday eve. May 26.

S. S. Woman's Branch, Schafskopf and Social, Sunday afternoon, May 20, Socialist Home, 382 Washington st.

8th Ward Branch, May Ball, Kappel's hall, 9th ave and Orchard st., Saturdy May 12.

14th Ward Branch, Basket Picnic, Heim's Grove, Sunday, June 17.

WISCONSIN.

Eugene V. Debs spoke at Superior, April 29.

The 19th Ward Branch of Milwaukee at its last meeting voted 18 to 1 in favor of the proposition to raise the dues of the state to 10 cents per month.

The Racine Bohemian comrades report that the Bohemian Socialist daily is getting more subscribers there than the capitalist Bohemian daily.

In answer to a letter of inquiry sent by the state organizer to the state secretary of Iowa the latter writes that they have had the 10 cents state dues system there for three years and it works very satisfactorily. He makes a special point of the fact that it has been just as easy to collect special contributions for other purposes, but has lessened the necessity for making such appeals so often.

Another LaFollette man gone right. See the letter of Mr. Hammond of Wyocena in another column.

We have thousands of copies of a leaflet on "Why Farmers Should Vote the Social - Democratic Ticket." We are anxious to have the comrades get these and distribute them. The original price was $2.50 per thousand. We have reduced the price to $1.00 per thousand and if the comrades can distribute them and are unable to pay for them, we will send them for almost any price or for nothing. We ought to get them out Send in for what you can use.

Mayor Stolze, the Social-Democratic mayor of Manitowoc has succeeded in getting a daily paper started there. It will be published by a Co-operative society and will greatly help in the fight that Comrade Stolze is making against the capitalist grafters in that county.

Comrades throughout the state should write at once to the state organizer, Carl D. Thompson, 344 Sixth street, and make arrangements for whatever meetings they intend to hold this usmmer and fall. It takes a long time to properly arrange for a long lecture and organizing tour. So even if your local intends to hold only one meeting between now and next fall, you should write and arrange for it at once.

Look up all the new fields around you, comrades, and write us if there is any chance to organize or put in a lecture.

Arrangements must be made at once by the locals throughout the state to get their tickets in the field for next fall. Comrade Gaylord will assist the locals in these matters upon his lecture and organizing tour. Every local in the state should take the matter up right away.

Comrade Cleveland of Ladysmith writes that their local is arranging for a big meeting when Comrade Gaylord goes that way. "As to the raising of the dues," he says, "we will all enter heartily into this."

Comrade Goers of Bowning writes that his class that graduates from the high school there, has for its motto: "Labor Conquers Everything," and writes to us for literature along our lines.

Comrade Harris of Green Bay writes that the comrades there are going to try to use Comrade Gaylord for a whole week in and around Green Bay. He says: "I believe the conditions are more favorable among the farmers than anywhere else. I find from different sources that the farmers are beginning to realize that a change of some kind must be made and they are trying to find out about Socialism. I anticipate a larger proportionate gain from the rural regions of the state than from the cities next fall."

"We start a series of talks by local members next week. We plan to develop three or four talkers and as soon as they can handle the subject properly will bring the question of getting them out into the school houses in rural districts."

"We cast 19 votes in favor of increased dues and none against it at our last meeting. Our social meetings at homes of members this past winter have put the movement on its feet. We fill an average sized house full once a week, have a good time, and take in new members at every meeting. Now we plan to switch part of these social affairs over into propaganda meetings in earnest and we will no longer have any difficulty in getting the comrades out to meetings."

South Milwaukee has been reorganized with 21 members.

Don't neglect having your local vote on the referendum to decide whether the dues shall be raised to 10 cents per month for the state.

Comrade Lindberg of Racine writes that his branch voted unanimously in favor of the proposition to raise the state dues to 10c per month.

Comrade Voigt of Waukesha writes that his local intends to hold a picnic this summer to secure funds for the work and arouse the interest of the comrades. He says Waukesha comrades favor the raising of the state dues.

How it Works in Iowa.

In a letter just received by State Organizer Thompson from Comrade J. J. Jacobsen, the state secretary of Iowa, it is reported that the raising of the state dues in that state has not embarassed the work of organization in any way. Comrade Jacobsen says he can see no difference between the new and the old basis.

MILWAUKEE.

Comrade E. T. Melms organized a new branch at South Milwaukee, last Wednesday evening, with a membership numbering twenty-one. The field is ripe for Socialism, and the comrades of the Socialist organization in South Milwaukee promised that they will double their membership in a very short time.

Cudahy was also re-organized on Friday evening of this week, which means that great things can also be expected in Cudahy within the next year.

The Aurora Singing Society has appointed its committee to make arrangements for a basket Picnic at Heim's Grove, 20th and Lincoln aves., on Sunday June 10. A large gathering is expected on that date and at the above mentioned place.

The Chicago Comrades are anticipating coming to Milwaukee some time the latter part of June or the early part of July by way of an excursion on the lake. Word has been received by Comrade Melms that they will number 2000 or more when they reach Milwaukee. If satisfactory arrangements can be made in the city on the date they anticipate coming then we will meet them at the Goodrich docks with song and music, on the same line as the reception which was tendered to them last summer.

The May Day Celebration and Protest Meeting held at the Freie Gemeinde Hall, 564 4th st., Thursday evening, was a grand success. Comrade Buech's reliable orchestra furnished several musical selections. A neat sum was taken up in the collection, which, after deducting expenses, will be forwarded to the proper officials receiving aid for the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone fund.

The 8th Ward Branch has made all the necessary arrangements for its annual May Ball, to be held at Kappel's Hall, cor. 9th ave. and Roger st., Saturday evening, May 12th.

Please do not forget the date of the West Side Woman's Club Card Party and May Ball at the Schlitz Park Hall, cor. 8th and Walnut sts., Saturday evening, May 26.

The various branches are requested to call for the list of *HERALD* and Vorwaerts readers of their respective wards. We have them on file at the office and the same can be secured by applying to E. T. Melms, 344 Sixth st.

The West Side Woman's Club held a very successful Cinch Party at Wirthwein's Hall, cor. 17th and Walnut sts., last Thursday afternoon. Several fine prizes were awarded to the winners.

The 23rd Ward Branch Schafskopf Tournament takes place at Hy. Schmidt's Hall, cor. 21st ave. and Roger st., next Sunday afternoon, May 6th. The Committee of arrangements have secured 25 prizes for this occassion.

The comrades and the branches are once more requested to remit subscription and punch cards as soon as possible to the Campaign Committee at the Headquarters. There is as yet quite a deficit on hand and the Campaign Committee wants to wind up this business as early as possible. Therefore please send them at once, with the amount received, to E. T. Melms, Sec'y City Campaign Committee.

The South Side Woman's Club held its monthly prize cinch party at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington st, last Tuesday afternoon, May 1st.

The 11th Ward Branch will hold a special meeting at Neumann's Hall, cor. Pearl and Mitchell sts., Friday, May 18, at 8:00 o'clock P. M., to discuss practical participation in the economical wing of the class struggle. The Branch members will please invite all friends and sympathizers to attend. The Committee on arrangements consists of Comrades H. Wartchow and Fred. Brockhausen.

The 19th Ward Branch of the Social-Democratic party will hold a Propaganda meeting at their hall, 3109 Lisbon ave., next Wednesday evening, May 9. Good speakers will be on hand and everybody is cordially invited to attend: A discussion will follow the lectures.

A Schafskopf and Sociable has been arranged by the South Side Woman's Branch at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington st., Sunday afternoon and evening, May 20. Tickets 50 cents per couple, including supper. All comrades are cordially invited to attend without fail.

News Notes Man.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Following are the meetings to be held by the various branches next week.

TUESDAY, MAY 8

1st Ward meets at 836 North Water st.

7th Ward meets at Otto Grosse's Hall, 526 East Water st.

10th Ward meets at the Wisconsin Hall, cor. 12th and Lee sts.

21st Ward meets at Raashig's Hall, cor. Buffum and Chambers.

Cudahy meets at Hesselbein's Hall, Cudahy, Wis.

South Milwaukee meets at Odd Fellow's Hall, South Milwaukee.

WEDNESDAY, May 9.

10th Ward meets at Eckelmann's Hall, 3109 Lisbon ave.

THURSDAY, May 10.

12th Ward meets at Hoft's Hall, 961 Kinnickinnic ave.

16th Ward Branch meets at 38 29th st.

17th Ward meets at Odd Fellows Hall, cor. Potter and Kinnickinnic aves.

South Side Polish Section meets at Olsawski's Hall, 777 7th ave.

FRIDAY, May 11.

11th Ward meets at Bulgrin's Hall cor. 9th and Orchard st.

6th Ward meets 594 4th st.

8th Ward meets at Mann's Hall, Mineral and 4th ave.

18th Ward meets at 490 Cramer st., cor. Greewich.

23rd Ward meets at Frank Korsch's Hall, 439 11th ave.

SUNDAY evening, May 13.

Jewish Branch meets at 427 4th street.

Woman's Club Meetings.

The South Side Woman's Branch meets on Friday, May 11, at the Socialist's Home, 382 Washinton street, in the afternoon.

The West Side Woman's Club meets on Thursday afternoon at 2:00 P. M. at Petersen's Hall, 2714 North ave.

The East Side Woman's Club meets at Locke's Hall, 594 4th st., corner Sherman.

Campaign Fund.

J. Sommerfeld	$ .50
Wm Bernhard	4.00
C. Duffey	.25
G. Bonen	.25
A. Thisher	25
J. D. Meyer	.25
W. Henckel	.25
Mrs. H. Kanitz	.50
A. Bruhn	2.70
G. Kaske	1.00
A. A. A.	1.00
For filing expense account	.20
4th Ward Branch	13.00
A. Heymann	5.00
13th Ward Branch	19.25
Richard Fritche	.35
Filing Expense account	.10
Edw. Schrantz	5.00
C. Bonen	.25

Summons.

Milwaukee County, City of Milwaukee. ss.—In Justice Court.—

To Gustave Scholl.

You are hereby notified that a summons and garnishee has been issued against you and your property garnished to satisfy the demand of Julia Scholl amounting to $200.00.

Now, unless you shall appear before C. P. Dietz, a Justice of the Peace in and for Milwaukee County, at his office in said city of Milwaukee, Wis., on the 25th day of May, A. D., 1906, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, judgement will be rendered against you, and the money and property garnished; applied to pay the debt.

Dated this 3rd day of May, A. D., 1906.

Julia Scholl, Plaintiff.
by R. Reukema, her attorney.

IN COUNTY COURT FOR MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

In the Matter of the Descent of Lands of CHARLES W. KOEPP, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Clara Koepp, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, representing, among other things, that Charles W. Koepp, late of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, died intestate on the 30th day of April, 1899, seized of an estate of inheritance in certain real estate in this state described in said petition and that he left no personal property which would be property assets for the payment of the debts, and that no administration of his estate had been had, and praying for the judgment of the Court finding and determining who are all the heirs of said Charles W. Koepp, deceased, and their respective rights and interests in said real estate.

IT IS ORDERED, That said petition be heard at a special term of this court to be held at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, within and for said county, on the first Tuesday of July, 1906, at 9 o'clock A. M.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of the time and place of such hearing be given by publishing such notice at least three successive weeks before said day, in the "Social Democratic Herald," a newspaper published at Milwaukee, in said County, and that such notice be served personally on Clara Koepp, Bertha Ramsell, nee Koepp, Charles Koepp, Friederike Koepp, and on the guardian ad litem of Ida Koepp and Frieda Koepp, minors, at least twenty days before such hearing and mailed to all non-resident heirs at least six weeks before said date.

Dated Milwaukee, May 1st, 1906.

By the Court

PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge.

AT THE THEATERS.

BIJOU THEATER.

The popular dramatization of the novel "Dora Thorne," opens at the Bijou, beginning tomorrow. In "Dora Thorne" the playwright has improved upon the plot to such an extent that the play is far more interesting than the book. A company of the best players in the country has been gotten together. The usual matinees.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

Mabel Hite, who will be a feature on Manager Higler's vaudeville programme at the Alhambra, opening Sunday afternoon, was inveigled from the ranks of vaudeville to the role of Queeressa in "A Girl and the Bandit" and she was a hit of the show.

STAR THEATER.

Harry W. Williams' "Ideals" will open at the Star tomorrow afternoon. Frank O'Brien is one of the leading comedians.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

At the Crystal theater next week the Avon Comedy Four will keep the audience roaring in their new skit "The New Teacher." They

The council did a wise thing in turning down Mayor Rose's gas inspection appointee, C. P. Merriam. A less fit man, either scientifically or morally, could have hardly been found. The nearest to a qualification that could be found for the man was that as agent for gas engines on the side he had helped bring a gas expert to the city from Indiana to make a test of the city gas, and had then signed his name to some letters to the papers written by another man. This, and the fact that, although a man without a dollar, and supposed to have duties in his quasi-public snap as secretary of the Soldiers' Relief commission that required his remaining in the city, he was able to spend week after week at Madison, Winter before last, lobbying for the gas inspector bill, spurred on by a promise he had exacted from Rose that he, Merriam, should get the job if the bill went through. Incidentally the question arises: who paid his bill?

Something of the manner of the man may be had from the fact that he was a strike-breaker in the Burlington strike of 1888. Flourishing a long six-shooter and blustering londly in a cowardly way, as is his wont, he ran Engine 151 between St. Paul and Minneapolis on the so-called "Minnesota Transfer" during the strike. It is told of him that at that time some of the Brotherhood men caught him on a work train near Minneapolis and held his hands while they pinned pieces of paper all over him, the word "scab" being written on each piece. When the train arrived at its destination he was led out of the car with the papers scabs sticking all over him, and sympathetic policemen failed to see what was going on as he was paraded along the platform, cussing lond enough to reach the high heavens.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

FREE LUST IN MILWAUKEE.

Chief Janssen is to close up the stall-saloons, it is claimed. If he does, he will be grappling with a big problem, for Milwaukee is morally one of the rottenest cities in the United States.

We say it advisedly. Among a fairly large class of people the illicit intercourse of the sexes has come to be almost as common as theater going itself! The stall saloons (themselves given an air of respectability by the more reputable drinking places for women, such as the Palm Garden, the musical restaurants and the like) are merely feeders for an incredibly large number of socalled European hotels and minor places of assignation, which do a "land office business," and which, we are reliably informed, are so well patronized, on Saturday nights especially, that the couples HAVE TO WAIT THEIR TURN TO GET A ROOM!

The stall saloons are in existence because there is easy money to be made out of the immoral patronage that goes to them. Money has to be spent lavishly by the male patron if he is to be popular with his escort.

The European hotels are in the business also because there is big money in it, and we were told by a saloonkeeper not long ago that he would have to go out of business because he could not make a legitimate saloon pay in the semi-downtown district without opening rooms for women—and that his conscience would not permit him to do.

A great change has come over the morals of Milwaukee in recent years. Before the Rose wide-open town had turned the downtown districts into a seething brothel there was a class of semi-prostitutes haunting the streets, who ministered to the sporty element and semi-sporty element, in addition to the regular houses of ill fame. During the year 1898, the police department required its officers patrolling the red light district to make a report on the number of prostitutes in the regular houses and at the same time roughly estimate the number of semi-prostitutes—(mostly young girls and street walkers) who at the time were known in the language of the police as "chippies."

The reports, which we were allowed to see at the time, SHOWED THAT IT WOULD REQUIRE ONE SEDUCTION A DAY IN MILWAUKEE TO KEEP UP THE SUPPLY!

We showed our estimate to a police official at the time and he told us that if anything it was an underestimate! Somebody's daughters must morally perish to keep up this supply! Such a thing as this comes home with cruel ominousness to every home in Milwaukee—but bless you, that was years ago. The situation is infinitely worse today

The day of the "chippie" is gone. SHE IS NOT NEEDED ANY LONGER. Almost all classes in the community—the Socialists and others excepted—are tarred with the same stick now. Get into conversation with many a young man who goes down town o' nights and he is liable to admit to you that he has on his string not only store girls who can still hold their heads up in the community, but married women of eminent respectability as well. A night clerk in one of the leading hotels is authority for the statement that night after night married men bring other men's wives to the hotel and engage rooms for illicit purposes, and that the same women will be seen with other men on other evenings. It is not considered surprising any more, he says.

In the big raid in Philadelphia last July—a raid that spared no one, "respectable" or otherwise—nearly two thousand prisoners were gathered in from some 150 resorts, most of them running as openly as similar places in Milwaukee. The result was a sensation that almost overturned the "staid old town" and brought consternation to some of the most respected families of the city.

"Mixed with painted women and vicious hangers-on" said the account, "were men in full dress, clubmen, men of refinement, business men, politicians, lawyers, and men whose faces were familiar in public gatherings, and in the *higher walks of life*. Crouching in corners, trying to hide behind the scanty clothing of tenderloin women, *were women whose faces showed they were of birth and breeding*. There were girls *not out of their teens*, whose clothing spoke of luxury, and who bore the indelible touch of gentle home bringing-up. . . They were not taken easily . . Some of these women, *with utter disgrace and ruin before them*, fought the policemen more effectively than the men. Many of them tried to kill themselves and two almost succeeded. One of these stabbed herself and the other hurled herself down stairs. A handsome woman, with every mark of breeding, jumped from a three story window, 'I have children,' one moaned to the officers 'my husband will kill me!' she stripped off her jewels and held them out in vain."

We have quoted this horrible revelation in order to make the following declaration: That if a similar raid had been undertaken in Milwaukee any Saturday night during the past year, taking in every stall saloon and rooming saloon, chop suey joint, European hotel and other "respectable" dives known to the police, THE SAME TERRIBLE REVELATION WOULD HAVE BEEN THE RESULT!

Lest what we say be taken for mere sensationalism, we will refer to a typical case. Not many nights ago one of the wealthiest manufacturers of Milwaukee, who lives in one of the richest mansions on —— avenue, took a young lady to a house of assignation on the west side. Later on, after several drinks had been sent to their room, he appeared coatless, vestless and collarless in the saloon below and going to the telephone, in the hearing of several men in the saloon, called up an official of one of the largest business concerns in the city and closed a deal involving the sum of thirty odd thousand dollars, which, he afterward told the barkeeper, had been pending for several weeks. Then he returned to his paramour and pressed the button for more drinks. And this man (we will withhold his name), was not entirely disconnected with the graft investigations in Milwaukee a year or so ago, by the way.

Many well-meaning people believe that this situation in Milwaukee is entirely a question of morals, a question of personal accountability and circumspection. It is not. It is a question of ECONOMICS.

ASK YOURSELF IF YOU HAVE NOT WINKED AT IT IN ORDER THAT MILWAUKEE SHALL NOT APPEAR "SLOW" TO VISITORS—ESPECIALLY TRAVELING MEN AND COUNTRY BUYERS!

Haven't you yourself inwardly admitted that a "wide open town" was a *necessary evil*—that somehow business, and greatermilwaukeeitis seemed to require it? Honest, now!

The capitalist system is the enemy of the home. It prevents many men from establishing homes. *The wages do not permit it.* Many women prefer to work in store or office and "be economically independent," rather than to set up a home with a man unable to properly sustain a home! And many a home *fails*.

In this connection it is worth knowing that SEVENTY DIVORCE SUITS were filed in the Milwaukee courts on a single day recently! For the first three months of this year in Milwaukee ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN divorce cases were engaging the attention of the courts!

And again it is economic pressure that makes womankind an easy prey for this sort of "city life."

The underpaid shop girl has social ambitions, dress ambitions, a love for gayety, none of which are criminal in themselves. It is easy to float with the stream after-theater, when commercial cupidity has gotten the flow of the stream dollar-ward, and made it is a thing accounted respectable. Custom, commercially produced, has made it as easy for a woman to become a drunkard as a man. A trained nurse has told us of *three* cases of *delirium tremens* among women which she had charge of on Prospect avenue. A cocktail in a fashionable palm garden has become a matter of course to many women, after the theater. And after the cocktail the pace to soiled citizenship is rapid, especially for the shop girl who is adrift and hasn't the riches to cover up her shame.

All these evil influences should be resisted as much as possible, if only for the sake of the victims it is dragging down day after day. But immorality is one of the props of capitalism, as has been so clearly shown by Marx, Engels, Bebel and other Socialist writers and thinkers, and the necessity for fighting it will exist as long as the capitalist system endures. It is AGAINST THE SYSTEM THAT THE REAL FIGHT FOR SOCIAL PURITY MUST BE MADE, don't forget that! But meantime there must be poice regulation.

Doubtless the joints were glad to see Becker back again, even if his visit this time was "official."

Just a few words, more or less, about the start-off of the new common council.

As a general proposition the allotment of committeeships to Social-Democratic members was decidedly satisfactory. One cannot help but contrast this with the treatment received two years ago, when the Socialists made their first entry into that august body: We were even then very well pleased, and considered that Corcoran had shown us marked fairness, although it is true that no prying agitator was permitted on the corporation-sacred committees on street lights, railroads and taxes.

This year, with the increase in membership in the council we are left off of none. This means the possibility of minority reports on every measure that is considered in committee, should the necessity arise. Ald. Melms stays on the Legislative committee, which is worth a great deal to us and the principle we advocate. Ald. Seidel is given the place on the Finance committee formerly held by ex-Ald. Heath. He is also on the Railroad committee, where he can do good work. Melms is on the street lights committee to watch Beggsism. And so on.

But this is one side of the shield. There is another. Seidel was taken off the committee on Judiciary, on which he had served with such conspicuous ability the past two years. Ald. Walter, a Republican with considerable independence, was also switched elsewhere. It appears that the make-up of the committee was dictated by Ald. Stiglbauer, who got himself retained as chairman and then cleared the committee of those who had prevented him in the past from carrying out his own schentes and being the czar of the committee. Inasmuch as Ald. Walter is the colleague of Chairman Meisenheimer, this transaction does not exhibit the latter as a man of much independence.

Sadly we announce the death of our good old comrade Robert J. Ballsieper, of the Nineteenth ward. He died Wednesday evening, May 2, after months of suffering from stomach trouble, which refused to yield to treatment. He was in his 51st year. The funeral will take place from the home, 2530 Walnut street, Sunday afternoon at 2.

The Sixth District Comrades, living in the Twenty-first, Thirteenth and Sixth wards, will give a picnic at Jone's Grove, on Green Bay road, Sunday, July 1. Busses from end of Third street car line, running all day.

The Protest Meeting.

At the time of closing our pages we can only mention the fact that the protest meeting at Freie Gemeinde hall was successful and that a large crowd attended.